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TANJUG ON UPCOMING WARSAW PACT COMMITTEE MOSCOW MEETING

LD142020Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1657 GMT 14 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 14 Nov, TANJUG--The Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty, as reported by the TASS news agency, will meet in Moscow late this month. According to assessments here, the meeting could be of considerable importance both with regard to further relations among the Warsaw Treaty member countries as well as in terms of determining the coordinated activity of these countries on the international level.

European questions, which dominated the last summit meeting in November 1976, are also expected to be in the focus of the forthcoming summit in Moscow.

As hosts to the forthcoming summit, the Soviet leaders will surely insist on seeing more light shed on negative tendencies in international relations. It is expected here, however, that the main emphasis of the Moscow meeting will be aimed anyhow at supporting detente. In this respect, it is started in Moscow from the conviction that the Soviet-U.S. relations are essential for the fate of detente, particularly from the standpoint of their disarmament negotiations.

Judging by official clarifications here, the forthcoming Political Consultative Committee meeting could pass in the tone of further efforts for still closer coordination of the foreign-policy activity of the Warsaw Pact countries.

The further strengthening of the socialist community's monolith is being connected here with the Soviet Union's negative assessment of certain tendencies in the international communist and workers' movement. The strongly demonstrated aspirations of the largest Western European communist parties for autonomy in the quest of their roads to socialism, aspirations which have not always met with the socialist community's understanding, are being brought up here in this context. The course of the West European communist parties is at times assessed in the socialist community as causing a split with the community. This has led to the revival of the thesis on the currency of the struggle against the so-called contemporary revisionism. The revival of the thesis doubtless once again points to the obstacles still placed in the way of the advance toward socialism along different roads.

A part of this complex is also Moscow's current attitude toward China whose policy is most sharply condemned here and in some other socialist community countries.

USSR, BLOC COUNTRIES MEET IN WARSAW ON SPACE PROGRAM

LD101855Y Warsaw in English to Europe 1600 GMT 10 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Chairmen of the national bodies of the socialist countries' Intercosmos program of joint space exploration are meeting in Warsaw. Scientists from Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Cuba, Mongolia, the German Democratic Republic, Poland, Romania, Hungary and the Soviet Union are reviewing the first three international flights during which Soviet cosmonauts were accompanied by those of Czechoslovakia, Poland and the German Democratic Republic. Also to be discussed are programs for future manned flights and of space research till 1985.

MORE ON VISIT OF USSR'S KIRILENKO, FERRYBOAT INAUGURATION

Zhivkov, Kirilenko Attend Rally

AU151045 [Editorial Report AU] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 0903 GMT on 15 Nov 78 carries a live relay of a meeting devoted to Soviet-Bulgarian friendship from the trade union house of the metallurgical combine in Kremikovtsi, near Sofia.

The announcer says that this morning Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Andrey Kirilenko inspected some of the Kremikovtsi combine's departments.

At 0910 GMT an unidentified voice is heard discussing the work performed by the Kremikovtsi combine and the Soviet Union's contribution to its successes. He conveys greetings to those present: Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary, and Andrey Kirilenko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member. The floor is then taken by Angel Petrov, BCP Central Committee candidate member, at 0915 GMT. Petrov discusses the work of the metallurgical combine, its organization of labor, the combine's pledge to fulfill the plan and the exchange of experience with the Soviet specialists.

At 0922 GMT, Nina Angelova, not further identified, conveys greetings to Todor Zhivkov and Andrey Kirilenko on behalf of the combine's collective, and also reports the successes achieved by the Komsomol in the combine.

At 0928 GMT the floor is given to Andrey Kirilenko, CPSU Central Committee Politubro member. Kirilenko speaks in Russian throughout. He expresses gratitude for the kind words said about the USSR, the Soviet people and the CPSU. He dwells on Soviet-Bulgarian friendship in the spirit of socialist internationalism. The opening of the Varna-Ilichevsk ferryboat project is a new demonstration of this friendship, Kirilenko states. He expresses his joy at the invitation to visit Bulgaria and become closely acquainted with the Bulgarian workers. Kirilenko further dwells on the beauties of Bulgaria and on the impressive Bulgarian industrial projects and attractive tourist resorts, on the successful transformation of Bulgarian agriculture and on the development of the new man of socialist society in Bulgaria. Kirilenko congratulates all Bulgarian workers, peasants, youths and intelligentsia on their successes, and wishes them new successes. He praises the BCP for its contribution to this correct line, which is also expressed in participation in the international communist movement.

Kirilenko states that the Kremikovtsi combine is also part of the Bulgarian-Soviet friendship. He further dwells on the importance of the metallurgical industry, as well as on Soviet-Bulgarian cooperation in this sector, and in other economic fields. Kirilenko then mentions the political unanimity of views between the two countries. He then dwells on the socialist countries' alliance and cooperation within the Warsaw Pact and CEMA. Kirilenko describes present economic achievements of the Soviet Union, and describes the enthusiasm of the working people in the USSR as justifying optimism and as demonstrating the superiority of socialism over capitalism. The same applies to Bulgaria, the speaker says. Kirilenko describes the humanitarianism of the socialist system, as well as the advantages of real socialism. He then refers to the peoples' struggling for their national and social liberation, against nuclear war and rearmament. He stresses Brezhnev's role in contributing to the policy of peace and detente on an international level.

Kirilenko denounces the policy of the Chinese leaders, "directed against peace and socialism", and their declaring that "war is a natural phenomenon". The speaker mentions the peaceful proposals of the USSR at the United Nations, which are supported by all progressive forces. He also refers to the Crimean meetings between Brezhnev and socialist country leaders, and to the successful visit of the Vietnamese delegation to the Soviet Union. Kirilenko states in conclusion that "Bulgaria and the Soviet Union are jointly contributing to the international communist and workers" movement.

The speech ends at 1003 GMT. It is frequently interrupted by applause and cheers.

At 1004 GMT a speaker [name indistinct] presents a gift to Kirilenko--a portrait of Georgi Dimitrov. The speaker also expressed gratitude to Todor Zhivkov for his presence there and pledges, on behalf of the combine's collective, to fulfill the annual plan.

The speaker then closes the meeting at 1006 GMT. The announcer then says that the following leaders were present: Todor Zhivkov, Andrey Kirilenko, Aleksandur Lilov, Georgi Yordanov and Vladimir Bazovskiy, Soviet ambassador to Bulgaria.

Zhivkov Speaks at Commissioning

AU141815Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 14 Nov 78 AU

["Text" of speech by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, at the 14 November commissioning of the Varna-Ilichevsk ferryboat line in Varna--read by announcer]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Kirilenko, dear Soviet brothers, dear builders, assembly workers, designers, workers, Varna and Varna Okrug citizens, dear countrymen. We gather today on the Black Sea shores because of a great and happy event in the history of Bulgarian-Soviet friendship. In Varna and Ilichevsk, the builders, assembly workers, designers, workers and citizens of two regions--a Bulgarian and a Soviet one--are celebrating the commissioning of the ferryboat complex. This event almost coincides with the anniversary of Great October, which we celebrated a short while ago on these same shores and demonstrated our gratitude to its heroes. Today we rely upon the tireless energy of these who are continuing the October cause.

There are many explanations for why we call this sea Black Sea--a sea which connects us with so many revolutionary decades. We do not want and do not have the right to change its name, but in all sincerity we would have called it the most hospitable and peaceful sea. We would have wished that all seas on the planet were as hospitable and peace-loving as our Black Sea. And may it be that, following our example, not combat fleets but cordial and fruitful relations such as the Varna-Ilichevsk ferryboat line cross the sea, because all shores are populated by peace-loving and industrious peoples.

From here, from the Bulgarian shore, a long time ago lone boats with Bulgarian revolutionaries sailed along the route lighted by the flame of Lenin's spark, towards the promised Soviet land of justice and real freedom. Today a technological instrument, which is unique in its scope and complexity, is being commissioned; it is the reincarnation of the cooperation and mutual assistance of two fraternal peoples. That is why we are all so happy and glad and bathe in the thought that history--this stern and just teacher of mankind--will provide what the Bulgarian and Soviet peoples deserve because of their peaceful and working heroism.

Future generations as well as the present generation will know that each achievement of the socialist countries' friendship serves all peoples. This is why the imperialists are so afraid of the strengthening friendship among the socialist countries, of the supreme beauty of our relations, of the stormy progress of our cooperation. Capitalism has never known and will never know such a real humanistic form of communication, understanding and cooperation, which is examplary and nonexistent in the capitalist regime. The truth about our friendship is irrefutable, and the new ferryboat line is yet another example of this friendship. We pay tribute to the willpower, talent and skills of the Bulgarian and Soviet designers, builders and assembly workers who, working for 2 years under difficult and very complex conditions, constructed this unique means of transportation.

Dear Comrades, the Varna-Ilichevsk ferryboat line is a result of the consistently implemented BCP course and the CPSU course on the comprehensive coming together of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the USSR. This course is the basis and guarantee of our success in constructing mature socialism. This course is also the deep internal conviction of every Bulgarian and Soviet citizen. It passes through the hearts of millions of people of the two fraternal countries. It also has the power to pass through the stormy sea.

The economic, political and cultural relations between our two countries are becoming more and more multifacted. The integration process and the foreign trade relations which caused rapid and unprecedented increase in the scope of trade exchange are developing more and more dynamically. Today this scope exceeds several tens of millions of tons, and in the near future it will continue to increase. Naturally, the transportation between the two countries will play an even growing role in perfecting the development of our comprehensive cooperation. For this reason our party and government are investing continuous care and effort for the technological reconstruction, the modernization, and in general for the development of the transportation links with the USSR. It is not by chance, dear comrades, that when working out the general plan on specialization and production sharing in the area of material production between Bulgaria and the USSR for the period until 1990, a special place is being devoted to mutual transportation links. They are a necessary condition for effectively implementing the integration process between the two fraternal countries. They are the conductors of our economic cooperation and a specific system whose vital importance and dynamism can be compared only with the circulatory system of the human organism.

The construction of the ferryboat complex is yet another bright example of the consistent realization of our two parties' strategic line in the area of economic cooperation. This is primarily related to increasing the quality and effectiveness of the transportation system, which requires the constant application of the newest achievements of scientific-technical progress.

It is not necessary to be a transportation specialist to understand how great the importance of this ferryboat line will be. It is enough to know that the time needed to transport a large part of our exchange is being reduced by an average of (?2) days and nights; not to mention the sharp improvement in the regularity and consistency of the transportation process. The new transportation link will begin to function in an accelerated, rhythmical and fruitful manner. Millions of tons of goods produced by the two countries will be transported through it. Simultaneously, it will become an integral part of the production infrastructure of the industrial, transportation and urban complex of Varna-Devny-Provadia. It will cooperate in further developing and perfecting the production processes in these areas. The connections between Varna Okrug and Odessa Oblast will move the great historic process further along--the developing of production sharing and specialization as well as the ever closer coming togehter of Bulgaria and the USSR. Thus we once again show the power and principles of socialist internationalism in action. This is an example which will constantly increase the vitality and strength of the socialist friendship between our countries and peoples.

Dear comrades, let us cordially greet the glorious collective of the designers, builders and assembly workers of the largest ferryboat line in the world. Let us not forget that not only it is the largest, but it also is being commissioned to the happy cheers of two fraternal peoples whose friendship knows no obstacle. Let us pay the deserved tribute to the Bulgarian and Soviet people who created this miracle. By constructing the ferryboat line they utilized the world experience and invested everything valuable that has been accumulated in the areas of railroad and maritime construction. It demonstrates everything that has been achieved by the scientific-technical revolution. It also demonstrates everything created by the socialist revolution--the heroism, consciousness and bravery of the builders of the new world, and the social justice and constant progress of mankind.

Decrees of the two countries are honoring many names which will always glorify the pages of Bulgarian-USSR friendship; pages that will withstand the test of time.

From this festive rostrum I express most cordial gratitude to the Central Committee of the fraternal CPSU, the USSR Government and personally to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev--the noted Leninist, tireless peacemaker and standard bearer in the struggle for understanding and friendship among the peoples, twice Hero of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and laureate of the Georgi Dimitrov international peace award. We know well what we owe our great friend who has always done and is continuing to do everything necessary for the rapid progress of our socialist motherland. A people with a history of 1,300 years knows how to appreciate friendship, confidence, and fraternal and selfless assistance. The friendship with the USSR--the confidence of the Soviet people and the fraternal selfless attitude of the Soviet people toward Bulgaria--is the most supreme achievement of contemporary and socialist Bulgaria, the Bulgarian people and the Bulgarian builders of socialism and communism.

Our unity serves not only our peoples; it serves the interest of common peace and international understanding and cooperation. It is an example of the road which is to be followed by all those interested in the prosperity of mankind.

The glorious object which we are commissioning today can justify its purpose only if there is peace along the shores of the Black Sea, on the Balkan Peninsula, in Europe and on the entire planet. Such objects are being constructed by the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the USSR. There are no gun barrels sticking out from them. They have no missile launching sites, no shelters against nuclear and neutron death. They pose no military threat. They are fortresses of peaceful toil aimed at destroying weapons, dismantling missiles and eliminating the monsters of the nuclear and neutron death. We are constructing a new world and our deeds serve only peace. Let mankind give its work, talent and skills and create such objects as socialist Bulgaria and the USSR are constructing.

Dear comrades, allow me on behalf of all of us to most cordially greet the new heroes of socialist labor and the new medal recipients, and wish new successes, health and happiness to them and to their relatives.

Today, in the language of the transportation workers we are commissioning into traffic the Varna-Ilichevsk ferryboat link. The builders and assembly workers are commissioning their child into the hands of the workers of railroad and maritime transportation. The BCP Central Committee, dear railroad workers and sailors, is confident that you will create a modern socialist organization of labor, and most effectively introduce new technology and modern equipment. In this way you will give your real contribution to implementing the BCP economic strategy for high effectiveness and quality. Our successes are growing every hour and every day, every month and every year. The key of our new achievements is in our hands, dear comrades. It is in the hands of our people--the toilers of socialism. The better, more selflessly, more disciplined and more purposefully we work, the more successfully we implement the decisions of the 11th BCP Congress and the BCP national conference and the more better we will live. The present and future of the People's Republic of Bulgaria depend on all of us, on our consistency and striving, on our toil and efforts. Bulgaria's communist future, the personal happiness of every worker, the future and happiness of our children and their children also depend on these things.

From the bottom of my heart I wish the workers of Varna and Varna Okrug new successes in the struggle for further developing this beautiful corner of our country, which has exceptional traditions in the revolutionary struggle and socialist construction. There is no doubt that the working people of Varna and Varna Okrug will increase their share in the general upsurge of our socialist motherland.

We are especially happy that in this moving hour for all of us we greet among us the delegation of the USSR led by Andrey Pavlovich Kirilenko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and CPSU Central Committee secretary, experienced comrade of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, and our close friend and comrade.

I am sure that I express our common feeling by asking Andrey Pavlovich to relay to the CPSU Central Committee, to the Soviet communists and people, our deep gratitude and most cordial wishes for implementing the instructions of the 25th CPSU Congress, and for new achievements in the construction of the socialist society.

Glory to all those who, with their minds, hands and hearts, created the Varna-Ilichevsk ferryboat line!

Bon voyage and happy sailing to the crews of the ferryboats "The Heroes of Odessa," "The Heroes of Sevastopol," "The Heroes of Shipka" and "The Heroes of Pleven!"

Let the fraternal Bulgarian-Soviet friendship and cooperation live through the centuries, as well as the friendship between the Bulgarian and Soviet people, Bulgaria and the USSR!

Greetings on completion of the Varna-Ilichevsk ferryboat line!

Kirilenko Speech

AU142015Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 14 Nov 78 AU

["Text" of speech by Andrey Kirilenko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and CPSU Central Committee secretary, in Varna at commissioning of the Varna-Ilichevsk ferryboat line--read by announcer]

[Text] Dear Comrade Zhivkov, esteemed Bulgarian friends, comrades. We, together with you, are participants in a remarkable event in the development of fraternal Soviet-Bulgarian cooperation. Today we commission the ferryboat line between the USSR port of Ilichevsk and the Bulgarian port of Varna. This festive day affords me the great pleasure to convey to you, the participants in this meeting, and the entire Bulgarian working people most warm and cordial greetings and the personal greetings of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, secretary general of the CPSU, chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium and a great friend of the Bulgarian people.

We are all inspired by the warm greetings from Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev to the Soviet and Bulgarian builders, sailors, port workers, railroad workers, and all those who created this ferryboat line, which is one of the largest in the world. Expressing high appreciation for the significance of this act of working heroism, Leonid Ilich stresses in his greetings message: Thanks to the inspired work of the Soviet and Bulgarian builders, a powerful transformation link and a new bridge of friendship which connects the shores of our fraternal countries has been created.

The ferryboat line that has been constructed through the common efforts of our working people is our common victory, comrades; our common happiness and pride. We, the members of the Soviet delegation, listened with great attention to the illuminating speech by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary, chairman of the State Council and our dear friend, as well as to the speeches of the Bulgarian comrades who spoke about the great importance of the new transportation link and on its contribution to further expanding the production cooperation between our socialist countries. We all clearly realize that the implementation of such a complex project was made possible only because of the rich experience, common cooperation, selfless work of all the workers, and the constant care of our central committees and governments.

Through today's meeting we once again express our feelings of fraternal friendship and deep esteem to the industrious and talented Bulgarian people. They made their important contribution to the corstruction of this unique road through the sea.

In order to mark the joint heroic work, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has awarded Soviet medals to a group of Bulgarian and Soviet citizens who actively participated in the construction of the ferryboat line.

We listened with pleasure to the beautiful things said by the Bulgarian comrades about the Soviet participants in the planning and construction, and were happy to learn that a group of Soviet and Bulgarian citizens have been awarded Bulgarian state awards. Thus, you as well as we have every reason to congratulate most cordially and from the bottom of our hearts all those who excelled in the construction and who thus deserved the high awards, and to wish them new successes and much personal happiness.

Glory to all those who invested their work and knowledge in the construction of our common transportation line. It is wonderful, dear comrades, that the Soviet and Bulgarian workers and specialists worked with great enthusiasm and at a rapid pace. They worked shoulder to shoulder--although they were on two separate shores of the sea. The modern equipment, the ferryboat ports, the railroad stations, the engineering communications between the Varna and Ilichevsk ports are a remarkable result of our countries' joint constructive work. The creation of this transportation complex was dictated by the real needs of our expanding mutual economic relations.

It is known that the scope of the cargo trade between the USSR and Bulgaria will reach almost 30 million tons this year. In the future this will grow, because from now on this constantly growing stream of cargo will be sent directly through the ferryboat line.

As has already been noted, the new ferryboat line will speed up cargo shipments, release many vessels, decrease expenditures on transportation, and decrease losses. It is particularly important to note that the work of the port workers will be easier now. In a word--we are going to enjoy a great benefit which is not only economic, but also social.

Dear Comrades, we see here a powerful ferryboat which carries the proud name "The Heroes of Odessa." When our meeting ends it will start its first working voyage toward the USSR. At the same moment in Ilichevsk, a ferryboat carrying the proud name of "The Heroes of Shipka" will start its journey toward Varna. It carries cargo for fraternal Bulgaria. Thus the line will start its working life. There is no doubt that the Soviet and Bulgarian working collectives will continue to honor the creative cooperation whose fruitfulness was so brightly demonstrated during the period in which the ferryboat line was constructed. Thus, from the very beginning the effective and steady utilization of the line will be secured.

Today's event confirms that with every new year the economic relations between our countries expand and become more versatile. An important trend in Soviet-Bulgarian cooperation was brought about by the mutual assistance in the constructing of new enterprises and production capacities. You know well that with USSR cooperation--such things as complex equipment, machines, specialists and so forth--Bulgaria was able to construct factories, plants, mines, electric power stations, including the nuclear power station, electric conductors and other projects. On their part, Bulgarian builders took part in the construction of many plants in the USSR, products from which will also be sent to your country. The plans of the two countries for their economic and scientific-technical development are being coordinated in order to secure the more effective utilization of the possibilities of mutual cooperation. Specialization and production sharing are expanding and the relations between the national economies branches and production collectives are strengthening.

Our spiritual intercourse and the exchange of cultural values are constantly being enriched. The year 1978 will enter the history of Bulgarian-Soviet relations with such memorable events as the celebration of the centennial of Bulgaria's liberation from the Turkish yoke, the 30th anniversary of the Soviet-Bulgarian treaty of friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance, the days of Bulgarian culture in the USSR, the days of USSR culture in Bulgaria, the Moscow Days in Sofia and the national jubilee exhibition in Moscow--"Liberated and Restored Bulgaria".

The comprehensive cooperation between our two countries has now reached such a scale that millions of Soviet and Bulgarian citizens participate directly in it. The broad people's masses in the USSR and Bulgaria are full of mutual feelings of friendship, sympathy and esteem. They are deeply interested in their mutual successes.

The process of our two countries' coming together, said Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, is developing confidently. Our cooperation is producing results that will continue to grow. In full agreement and close cooperation, under the common flag of Marxism-Leninism, our two countries are marching forward and achieving new successes.

Relations of full mutual understanding and ideological and political unity between the CPSU and the BCP and their central committees constitute a foundation that cements our fraternal friendship and cooperation. A great contribution to the unity of the Soviet and Bulgarian peoples is made personally by Leonid Ilich and Comrade Todor Zhivkov. Each of their meetings, such as their last meeting in the Crimea this summer, is an example of real communist care for further developing Soviet-Bulgarian cooperation. The visit of the Bulgarian party-state delegation to the USSR last spring, and the negotiations in the Kremlin which noted the prospects for multilateral cooperation between our parties and countries will remain memorable.

Comrade, the international relations of our states, as you well know, were not limited to the sphere of bilateral relations. The close relations of fraternal solidarity and the unity of the basic interests and goals unite the USSR and Bulgaria with the other countries of the socialist community. The CPSU and the BCP are following a Marxist-Leninist internationalist policy. They see themselves as an integral part of the world communist movement. Our parties pay great attention to strengthening the unity of the socialist countries and to developing and expanding their comprehensive cooperation. As it is well known, the USSR and Bulgaria are actively participating in CEMA. Next year we will mark CEMA's 30th anniversary. During this period we accumulated valuable experience in voluntary equal cooperation which was in the interest of the comprehensive economic progress of the socialist community countries, and of increasing the well-being of their peoples. Particularly fruitful results were achieved during the last decade when an active course leading to expanding and developing socialist integration was conducted within the CEMA framework.

The trade exchange among the CEMA countries during this period increased three times. This was done on the basis of cooperation in planning, and increasing production and scientific-technical cooperation.

New successes were achieved in developing the material-technical basis of CEMA countries. The socialist community, with regard to its production potential, surpasses the total potential of the capitalist countries in Western Europe. Relying on their increased economic and scientific-technical possibilities, the CEMA countries are now capable of ever more successfully solving the tasks dictated by the increased social needs. Thus, the system of the [word indistinct] third generation computers was created in a very short period. The Intercosmos program is successfully being carried out. Citizens of the socialist community states are participating in these flights.

It is difficult to evaluate the economic value of the Soyuz gas pipeline, which was successfully constructed by an international collective. In the near future celebrations marking the completion of this construction of the century--as one could say without exaggerating--will take place. The giant gas pipeline which runs thousands of kilometers from Orenburg to the USSR's western border is a beautiful example of the effectiveness of the united efforts of the CEMA countries.

As Comrade Brezhnev stressed in his greeting to the builders of the ferryboat line, by walking along the road of socialist economic integration, Bulgaria and the USSR--and all the other CEMA countries--will further expand their common achievements and will create new great projects which will become an effective means of developing the national economies of the countries of our community. Long-range programs are being worked out and implemented within the CEMA framework. They encompass the areas of power supply, fuels, raw materials, agricultural and the food industry, and machine building. The number of construction projects jointly built by the socialist countries is increasing. Today their representatives can be seen in many areas of our country, and Soviet workers and specialists are working on many projects in the fraternal countries; specifically in Cuba, Mongolia, Libya and Vietnam. All this, comrades, is not only an economic, but also an important political factor which contributes to strengthening the unity, cohesion, friendship and cooperation of the socialist community countries, and to strengthening the positions of real socialism in the world.

Comrades, the creative work of our peoples for attaining socialism and communism is a part of our tireless struggle for preventing a new world war and for strengthening peace and international security. The foreign policy activity of our Leninist party and its Central Committee led by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev is aimed at solving the urgent tasks which affect the interests and destiny of all of mankind. So is the activity of the fraternal communist parties in the socialist countries, and the progressive forces throughout the world. We are confident that despite all provocations by the forces of imperialism and reaction, the socialist peaceful policy, supported by the nations, will achieve new successes.

Comrades, allow me to once again most cordially greet you for the great working success which we mark today. Let the eternal indestructible Soviet-Bulgarian friendship live forever!

Let the cooperation between our parties, countries and peoples expand and develop!

Long live the community of the socialist countries!

Long live Marxism-Leninism!

Zhivkov, Kirilenko Return to Sofia

AU142147Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 14 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, and Andrey Kirilenko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and CPSU Central Committee secretary, arrived this afternoon in Sofia.

Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Andrey Kirilenko were cordially greeted by Comrades Aleksandur Lilov, Georgi Atanasov, Petur Dyulgerov, Todor Bozhinov, Georgi Yordanov, members of the USSR Embassy and thousands of Sofia citizens.

USSR'S SHCHERBITSKIY MEETS DOYNOV 14 NOVEMBER

AU142153Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 14 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Vladimir Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, met today with the Bulgarian delegation led by Ognyan Doynov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and BCP Central Committee secretary, which took part in the festive commissioning of the Varna-Ilichevsk ferryboat line.

The delegations noted during the talk that the Soviet and Bulgarian working people highly value the successes achieved in implementing the program of developing the comprehensive cooperation and further coming together between the USSR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria. They are doing everything to expand and develop the fraternal friendship between the two peoples. The commissioning of the Varna-Ilichevsk ferryboat line was a new and bright example of this.

Doynov Returns Home

AU151054Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 15 Nov 78 AU

[Text] The Bulgarian delegation led by Ognyan Doynov, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, which attended the celebrations connected with commissioning the Varna-Ilichevsk ferryboat line, returned from the Soviet Union today.

At Sofia airport the delegation was welcomed by Grisha Filipov, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee; Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Nikolay (Tikhoev), adviser at the Soviet Embassy in Bulgaria.

ANKARA MAYOR VISITS SOFIA, MEETS SOFIA MAYOR

AU131010Y Sofia BTA in English 0825 GMT 13 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, 13 Nov, BTA--The development of the Bulgarian capital, the organization of work of the city people's council, the working out of the Sofia general plan, as well as problems of supplying with central heating systems, grassing [as received], and transport services of the population, were the subject of discussion today at the meeting held here between Sofia's mayor, Mr Peter Mezhdurechki, and the Ankara mayor, Mr Ali Dintcher. [name as received]

The mayor of Ankara is on a visit to Bulgaria heading a delegation of the Turkish capital at the invitation of the Executive Committee of the Sofia City People's Council. He will also visit Ruse and Varna and will study the Bulgarian experience in planning and development of the big cities and the possibilities for cooperation between the municipalities of the capitals of the two neighbour-countries. In particular the delegation of Ankara, led by Mayor Ali Dintcher, will get acquainted with the Bulgarian experience in planning of developed towns and villages, financing, water-supply, social care, park construction and development of the city transport. Mr Dintcher will also meet Mr Vasil Tsanov, chairman of the Joint Bulgaro-Turkish committee on economic and techno-scientific cooperation, and minister of transport.

Meets Kubadinski

AU142200Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 14 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Pencho Kubadinski, chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, today received Ali Dintcher, mayor of Ankara, leader of the official Ankara municipal delegation which is visiting Sofia.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTER

Received by Husak

LD141248Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 14 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the republic, received Sunao Sonoda, the Japanese foreign minister, in Prague Castle today at the end of his official visit in Czechoslovakia. In the course of their meeting, the existing state of Czechoslovak-Japanese relations and possibilities for their further development were examined. The creation of suitable prerequisites for the expansion of political, scientific-technical, economic and cultural contacts is in full harmony with the policy of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems and corresponds fully with the demands to intensify and strengthen systematically the process of relaxation of international tensions.

The meeting was attended by Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, Frantisek Salda, head of the office of the president of the republic, and Fumihiko Suzuki, the Japanese ambassador to Czechoslovakia.

Sonoda Meets Strougal, Departs

LD141823Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 14 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal received Japanese Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda in Prague today. Comrade Strougal pointed out that Czechoslovakia strives for the development of fruitful and friendly relations with all countries, and has a permanent interest in the dynamic development of cooperation with Japan. In this connection, he voiced his conviction that the visit of Sunao Sonoda will constitute a significant step in the intensification of relations between both countries politically and economically. Both sides stressed that it is necessary and useful to seek possibilities for the expansion of contacts in the field of science, culture, sports and in other sectors. In the course of the meeting, certain specific ideas, especially in regard to the intensification of economic cooperation between both countries, were examined.

Japanese Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda left Prague today. At Ruzyne Airport, the guest was seen off by Bohuslav Chnoupek, the Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs, and other Foreign Ministry officials.

KYODO Report

OW150033Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0011 GMT 15 Nov 78 OW

[Excerpt] Prague, 14 Nov, KYODO--Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda and Czech Premier Lubomir Strougal agreed Tuesday on the establishment of a government-level Japan-Czechoslovakia mixed economic committee. The agreement was reached at a meeting between Sonoda and Strougal prior to the foreign minister's departure for home.

The premier accepted an invitation to visit Japan and it was agreed that consultations should be held in the future on the timing of the visit.

Strougal explained to Sonoda the economic situation in his country and stressed that Czechoslovakia wanted to strengthen trade, technological cooperation and economic relations with Japan to the same level as that of West Germany. He then proposed the establishment of a mixed economic commission. Sonoda agreed to the proposal. Sonoda later paid a courtesy call on President Gustav Husak.

RUDE PRAVO Views Relations

AU141340Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 13 Nov 78 p 6 AU

[Vojtech Rimavsky article: "Prior to the Visit of the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs to the CSSR; Useful Dialog"]

[Excerpts] The center of gravity in Czechoslovak-Japanese relations lies primarily in the economic and scientific-technical spheres. The total mutual goods exchange turnover increased from $28.5 million in 1970 to $75.5 million in 1977, that is 2.5 times over. We are interested in the growth of mutually advantageous trade cooperation. In the spirit of the Final Act of Helsinki we have made it possible for 15 Japanese firms to maintain representatives in the CSSR; apart from selling Japanese goods, they are also meant to strive to increase the purchases of engineering products in the CSSR.

At the beginning of this November, the sixth joint session of the Czechoslovak-Japanese and Japanese-Czechoslovak economic committees underscored the need to expand the existing relations in industrial cooperation, as well as joint participation in third markets. Positive prospects are also becoming apparent in the cooperation of the two industrially developed countries in the sphere of purchase and sale of patents and licenses, and in the exchange of technical experience.

It can be said that there are many positive possibilities in Czechoslovak-Japanese relations, in the spheres of science, technology and culture; they could become the means for a better understanding of the people's way of life in the two countries, of their arts, national traditions and culture. In the foreign political sphere the CSSR is pursuing a policy of peace and peaceful cooperation with states with different social systems on the basis of cooperation founded on equal rights and mutual advantages. These principles fully apply also to Czechoslovak-Japanese relations.

Apart from bilateral cooperation, we also participate, together with Japan, in the solution of various international questions and problems. In this connection we can state that we have similar or close opinions and positions on such key questions, vitally important for mankind, as the fight against colonialism and racial discrimination, international detente, the halting of feverish armament, general and complete disarmament, the consolidation of security and peace in the world, and so forth.

The official visit of Sunao Sonoda, Japan's minister of foreign affairs, to the CSSR is yet another step toward improving mutual cooperation between the CSSR and Japan, toward new and positive impetuses in the development of relations between the two countries.

RUDE PRAVO COMMENTS ON CARTER POSITION ON IRAN

LD141224Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0830 GMT 13 Nov 78 LD

[Text] The United States is supplying the Iranian police with truncheons, protective shields, tear gas and other similar aids. As Milan Madr says in his foreign political commentary carried by RUDE PRAVO today, these supplies have been approved personally by James Carter, the U.S. President. At the same time, Iran is at present engulfed in a serious crisis, which is very closely linked with social and political problems as well as with people's rights. The zealous apostle of human rights in the White House is, however, not in the least interested in this fact.

He is unconcerned by hundreds of dead, which the army--more than 400,000 strong and equipped with American weapons--and the powerful police have on their conscience, the self-same police which, with Carter's blessing, will now reinforce their muscle with their new American equipment. Nor is he interested in the will of the Iranian people, one of whose main demands is that the Americans leave the country. President Carter and other people in the West, who have labelled themselves democrats, are not interested in the origins of the Iranian crisis and the way it reflects the problems, destiny and discontent of the people. As their statements and acts prove, they are only interested in the Iranian oil wells and their position of influence in Iran and in the whole region.

HOFFMANN MEETS WITH AUSTRIAN CP CHAIRMAN IN VIENNA

LD141150Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 14 Nov 78 LD

[Text] The delegation of the Central Trade Union Council headed by Karel Hoffmann, its chairman, had a meeting in Vienna this morning with Franz Muhri, chairman of the Communist Party of Austria. Franz Muhri informed the Czechoslovak guests, who are in Austria on an official visit, of the tasks facing the Communist Party of Austria and the leftwing faction of the Austrian Trade Union Federation in fulfilling the conclusion of the 23d party congress and in the coming parliamentary election campaign. Afterward, the representatives of the Czechoslovak trade union movement had talks with Alfred Stroer and Erich Hofstetter, secretaries of the Austrian Trade Union Federation, about the development of contacts between the trade union organizations of both countries. Afterward the delegation of the Central Trade Union Council left for Velm in lower Austria.

FOJTIK ATTENDS MARXIST-LENINIST SEMINAR ON FREEDOM

LD150706Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 14 Nov 78 LD

[Text] A seminar on the Marxist-Leninist conception of freedom and its application in a socialist society was held in Prague today, attended by Jan Fojtik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. In the discussion, lecturers of the CPCZ Central Committee dealt with practical political and theoretical questions linked with the exercise and consolidation of citizens' freedom in a socialist society. They compared such an approach with the bourgeois concept of freedom and its application in capitalist countries.

SOVIET ARMY DIVISION IN SLOVAKIA CELEBRATES ANNIVERSARY

AU141110Y Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 13 Nov 78 p 1 AU

[Report by Lt Col V. Daubner: "Comrade Jan Janik Among the Soviet Army Soldiers; 60 Years of Combat"]

[Excerpts] Bratislava--A festive meeting took place this Saturday, 11 November, in the area where the Soviet Irkutsko-Pinskaya motorized riflemen guard division is deployed. The members of the division, which has been awarded the Lenin Order, celebrated the 60th anniversary of the establishment of their formation. The members of the division greeted the delegation of the CPSL Central Committee, the Slovak National Council and the SSR Government led by Comrade J. Janik, CPSL Central Committee Presidium member and secretary. The delegation also included K. Martinka, SSR deputy premier; F. Hagara, deputy chairman of the Slovak National Council; and L. Sadovsky, head of CPSL Central Committee department.

In speaking about the Soviet Armed Forces, J. Janik said: "Your glorious division passed through all the phases and periods of the battle against the enemies of Soviet power. The high combat qualities, enormous moral force, loyalty to the ideas of Great October and the patriotism of the Soviet Army were tested by World War II, the greatest and most terrible war in mankind's history... The soldiers of the Irkutsko-Pinskaya guard division also belong to those formations of the Soviet Army and other socialist countries which granted international assistance to our people in the protection of socialist achievements 10 years ago. Thus you have crowned your combat banner with new glory..."

Comrade Janik concluded his speech by saying: "We hold in high esteem the fact that your division is fulfilling its international mission in the CSSR, and by its presence on the Western borders of the world socialist system, is helping safeguard our peaceful socialist construction. For this our ardent gratitude and appreciation are due to you. Your Irkutsko-Pinskaya guard division has thus justly become our own division, too..."

MAGION SATELLITE SEPARATES FROM INTERCOSMOS-18

LD151048Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0500 GMT 15 Nov 78 LD

[Text] At 1845 yesterday Magion, the first Czechoslovak artificial earth satellite, was put into an independent orbit, in accordance with Intercosmos, the program of scientific cooperation between socialist countries. On instructions from the ground, the first Czechoslovak satellite, Magion, separated from the geophysical satellite Intercosmos-18, launched from the territory of the Soviet Union on 24 October. The Magion satellite, designed for the study of the magnetosphere and ionosphere, is orbiting the earth in an almost polar, slightly eliptic orbit with an inclination of 82.96 degrees toward the equator, with an apogee of 772 km and a perigee of 404 km and period of orbit of 93.36 minutes.

The satellite is prism-shaped with dimensions of 30 by 15 cm with protruding sensors and antennae, and weighs 15 kg. A system of solar and accumulation batteries ensures the recharging of the electronic components. The scientific research equipment of the satellite comprises instruments for measuring the magnetic and electrical elements of electromagnetic fields, an apparatus for measuring the electrical field, a bloc for measuring the resonance properties of the plasma surrounding the satellite, and equipment for registering charged particles of electrons.

This scientific project has been realized within the framework of international cooperation of the Intercosmos program in direct cooperation between research institutions of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union. The operation of the Czechoslovak Magion satellite is controlled from the telemetry station attached to the ionosphere observatory of the geophysics institute of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences at Panska Ves near Ceska Lipa, in close coordination with the control center in the USSR.

BRIEFS

AGREEMENTS WITH USSR--In this 5-year plan, 6 bilateral agreements on specialization and cooperation of production in the field of chemicals, good and engineering machinery were concluded between Czechoslovakia and the USSR. These agreements are worth about R500 million. For example, 60 percent of the Czechoslovak production of hop-gathering machines are destined for the USSR. They are manufactured by the Agrostroj-Prostejov enterprise--at the moment the only specialized manufacturer of these machines in the CEMA countries. [Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2100 GMT 14 Nov 78 LD]

HONECKER SPEAKS TO PARTY POLITICAL LEADERS

LD150017Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1427 GMT 14 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, on Tuesday received the representatives of the friendly parties and of the National Council of the GDR National Front for a friendly talk. Taking part in the discussion were: Ernst Goldenbaum, chairman of the Democratic Peasants' Party of Germany; Gerald Goetting, chairman of the Christian Democratic Union of Germany; Dr Manfred Gerlach, chairman of the Liberal Democratic Party of Germany; Prof Dr Heinrich Homann, chairman of the National Democratic Party of Germany; and Professor Dr Erich Correns, president of the National Council of the GDR National Front. Also present were Albert Norden, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Waldemar Pilz, chief of department in the SED Central Committee.

The general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State reported on the convening of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact participant states. Those taking part in the talks discussed the further preparations for the 30th anniversary of the German Democratic Republic. Erich Honecker paid tribute to the achievements of the workers, cooperative farmers, members of the intelligentsia and all workers in socialist competition to fulfill and purposefully overfulfill the tasks of the national economic plan. Great efforts are being made to accelerate scientific-technical progress and to use its results in increasingly better ways to increase labor productivity, the efficiency of social work and the quality of products. This lies entirely within the meaning of the program of growth, prosperity and stability decided by the Ninth SED Congress. The strengthening of economic power, progress in the sociopolitical and intellectual-cultural field shows how deeply this program influences the workers' actions.

Erich Honecker stressed that the fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union, and the GDR's being firmly established in the socialist community of states, are the basis of our successes. It is now a matter of bringing the GDR further forward by means of new work in all social areas, of strengthening socialism for the benefit of all citizens, and with all this of supporting the struggle being waged for peace in the world.

Erich Honecker dealt in this context with the historic importance of the treaty on friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, as well as with the negative aspects of the Peking leadership's foreign policy. He resolutely opposed the Chinese leaders' hegemonistic line which is hostile to peace and at the same time encourages revanchism in the FRG and supports fascist dictatorships in various parts of the world.

The chairmen of the friendly parties and the president of the National Council of the GDR National Front expressed their complete agreement with Erich Honecker's statements. The members of their parties and organizations are still intent on helping to worthily prepare the 30th anniversary of the founding of the GDR. They multilaterally support the proven policy of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and of the socialist workers' and peasants' state.

VERNER ACCUSES NATO OF SPEEDING UP ARMS RACE

LD150009Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 14 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Adm Waldemar Verner, GDR deputy defense minister, has issued a warning against NATO's dangerous maneuvers. He addressed a meeting of civil defense commanders in Beeskow today, where he said that, acting against the trend toward detente, imperialism was increasing the pace of the arms race. He also pointed to excessive imperialist efforts in the area of ideological sabotage and described attempts to conjure up the atmosphere of the cold war once again. Because of these imperialist maneuvers, he said, it was incumbent on all soldiers and citizens of the GDR to maintain a high degree of vigilance.

AXEN RECEIVES NEW AFGHAN AMBASSADOR

LD150010Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1655 GMT 14 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Hermann Axen, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, on Tuesday received the ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, Fateh Gol Momand. During the meeting, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, Fateh Gol Momand reported on the execution of the revolution on 27 April 1978 in Afghanistan, and on the success of the revolutionary changes undertaken in his country since then. Hermann Axen welcomed the start of the Afghan ambassador's work in Berlin as an expression of the new phase of relations between the GDR and Afghanistan.

REPORTAGE ON ACTIVITIES ON 'CRYSTAL NIGHT' ANNIVERSARY

Honecker Message to Jewish Leader

AU131655Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 Nov 78 p 1 AU

[Text of message sent by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, to Helmut Aris, president of the Association of Jewish Congregations in the GDR on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of "Crystal Night"]

[Text] Very esteemed Mr President, dear friend Helmut Aris. This is the 40th anniversary of the "Crystal Night" and of those barbaric anti-Semitic "pogroms" of Hitlerite fascism, of which this "Crystal Night" became the symbol. I feel compelled to express to you and to all members of the Jewish congregations in the GDR that we always cherish the memory of the victims, and to assure you that we always think of their unspeakable suffering. I do this in awareness of the fact that our socialist state of workers and peasants has forever abolished the basis for any kind of reaction. As a reliable homestead of humanitarianism and progress, this state guarantees to all citizens equal participation in our social life.

By the assassinations of Jewish people 4 decades ago, actions which revealed the character of the Hitler regime in a particularly disgraceful manner, that regime was trying to inflict a blow against all antifascists. In its declaration issued in November 1938 and entitled "Against the Disgrace of Anti-Jewish Pogroms" the German Communist Party Central Committee condemned those bloody outrages in the most resolute manner. The German Communist Party Central Committee denounced anti-Semitism and racism of the fascists as a part of the preparation for an imperialist predatory war. At the same time, the Central Committee appealed for an intensification of solidarity with those persecuted and for the creation of a large antifascist popular front.

The goals of the joint struggle have been implemented since our people's liberation by the Soviet Army in the development of our GDR. Racism and anti-Semitism have been fully eliminated. In building socialism, our people, who have become the masters of their own destinies, are shaping their new life. The citizens of Jewish faith have also contributed considerably to this. They enjoy equal rights and equal respect. In professing their religion and in fostering their traditions, in the future they can also continue to rely upon the full understanding of our state and society.

I pray that you, very esteemed Mr President, and the members of the Jewish congregations in the GDR will accept my best wishes for health, well-being and success in our joint work. With socialist greetings:

Signed: Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee secretary general and chairman of the GDR State Council

Naumann Lays Wreath

LD101832Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1455 GMT 10 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Konrad Naumann, SED Politburo member, on the 40th anniversary of the "Crystal Night" laid a wreath at the Jewish cemetary in Berlin-Weissensee with which the SED honored the victims of the fascist terror. A wreath from the GDR Council of Ministers was laid by the state secretary for church affairs, Hans Seigewasser.

In this connection Konrad Naumann also told ADN that citizens of the Jewish faith had found their homeland in the GDR, because racism and anti-Semitism have been completely uprooted here. "This is a constitutional right and social reality in the GDR," Konrad Naumann said. He underlined that the GDR citizens were deeply incensed by endeavors in the FRG to apply the statute of limitations to Nazi crimes in 1979. "Genocide cannot and must not come under the statute of limitations. All people to whom peace, the implementation of human rights and regard for human dignity is close at heart raise their voice in warning against it." The prayer for the dead was spoken by Herbert Ringer, vice president of the Association of Jewish Communities in the GDR.

Jewish Leader Interviewed

AU101945Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Nov 78 p 2 AU

[Text] On the 40th anniversary of the "Crystal Night" Helmut Aris, chairman of the Association of Jewish Communities in the GDR, granted ADN the following interview:

Question: What were the causes and the setting of the programs against the Jews by the Hitler fascists in November 1938?

Answer: Anti Semitism and racialism were an essential expression of the man-hating ideology of German facism. They served the direct preparation for an imperialist predatory war and were intended to deflect attention from the class contradictions. In a demogagical manner, the Jews were held responsible for exploitation, unemployment and any other misery in Germany.

The Nazis used young Herschel Grynszpan's plot to assassinate a staff worker of the German Embassy in Paris as an opportunity for touching off the long-prepared programs against the Jews which were presented as a "spontaneous" peoples' uprising. In the night of 9 to 10 November 1938 some 267 synagogues were sent on fire and desecrated, prayer rooms and stores owned by Jews were devastated, all Jews up to 70 years of age who were German citizens were arrested and imprisoned in jails or concentration camps.

Question: How are equality of rights and equal regard for the citizens of Jewish faith safeguarded in the GDR?

Answer: The equality of the rights of citizens of Jewish faith is safeguarded by the GDR constitution. The Potsdam Agreement also has been fully implemented in this respect, anti-Semitism has been liquidated and any racial incitement is punishable.

But first and foremost youths are being educated in the spirit of humanism and friendship among peoples. Our history textbooks supply unambiguous proof of this, and the 8th pedagogical congress which has just come to an end displayed movingly that our youths are growing up in a spirit of respect for and solidarity with human beings, regardless of religion, color of skin or concept of the world.

Freedom of religion and creed are fully safeguarded in the GDR. This is why the citizens of Jewish faith gratify their religious needs in every possible way and without impediments. The eight Jewish communities in the GDR are receiving generous state assistance. New synagogues were erected in Dresden and Erfurt, the desecrated synagogues in Berlin, Leipzig and Halle were rebuilt, a new community house with prayer hall was built in Karl Marx Stadt and the community houses in Magdeburg and Schwerin also possess beautiful and dignified prayer rooms.

The Association of Jewish Communities in the GDR, which has its headquarters in Dresden and which comprises the communities, is the supporter of the synagogal choir. The Berlin community maintains an old peoples' home. All Jewish cemeteries in the GDR are being maintained with means provided by the government.

Question: What activities does the Association of Jewish Communities in the GDR pursue in the struggle against racialism and anti-Semitism and for securing peace?

Answer: The Association of Jewish Communities in the GDR, and thus all citizens of Jewish faith, come out actively for peace and support the peace policy of the socialist state. They oppose all manifestations of anti-Semitism and racism in various areas of the world. On the basis of their own experiences, they clearly profess their adherence to humanism and friendship among peoples and to peaceful coexistence. We resolutely advocate the termination of the arms race, support the constructive proposals of the socialist community of states for disarmament, and emphatically denounce the manufacture of the neutron bomb. I personally was in the GDR delegation at the Moscow world congress of peace forces in 1973 and also participated as a citizen of Jewish faith in the work of the world conference of religious representatives for a durable peace, disarmament and just relations between the peoples in Moscow 1977.

Question: What thoughts disturb you in view of the plan to subject Nazi crimes to the statute of limitations in the FRG in the course of the coming year?

Answer: The idea that Nazi crimes in the Federal Republic should fall under the statute of limitations by the end of 1979 is absurd to me and incomprehensible. The fascists crimes were acts of genocide which can never fall, nor must they fall, under the statute of limitations. The developments in the FRG and in other Western countries must not only elicit apprehension because of the revival of neo-Nazi aspirations and the publication of anti-Semitic and fascist literature, but also call for coutermeasures particularly in the countries concerned. We untiringly raise our voices of warning, because the barbarous programs against the Jews 40 years ago constitute first and foremost a warning and obligation, to ban racism and anti-Semitism from peoples' lives forever.

We Jewish citizens regard--and have underscored this many times--the GDR, which will commemorate its 30th founding anniversary next year, as our homeland, in which we possess equal rights and are equally respected. We are proud of having made our proper contribution to building it and of being able to further continue contributing to its flourishing.

PRC SENDS THANKS FOR ANNIVERSARY CONGRATULATIONS

LD072240Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 7 Nov 78 LD

[Text] The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and the State Council of the PRC have thanked the GDR Council of State and Council of Ministers for their congratulations on the 29th anniversary of the foundation of the PRC. The message of thanks says: May the friendship between both peoples develop corstantly.

CULTURE, EDUCATION COOPERATION SCHEDULE SIGNED WITH MEXICO

LD092352Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2117 GMT 9 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--A working schedule on cooperation in the spheres of culture and education for the 1979-80 period between the governments of the GDR and Mexico was signed in Berlin on Thursday. The signatories were GDR Deputy Foreign Minister Berhard Neugebauer, and Victor Flores Olea, deputy minister for culture at the Ministry of Education of the United States of Mexico.

CHIEF OF STAFF WANTS MORE EFFICIENT POLICE FORCE

LD091753Y Hamburg DPA in German 1250 GMT 9 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--The GDR deputy minister of the interior and chief of staff, Maj Gen Karl-Heinz Wagner, has demanded greater efforts from the People's Police to protect the state and to guarantee public order and safety. According to the Information Bureau West (IWE) Wagner writes in the journal DIE VOLKSPOLIZEI, published by the Ministry of the Interior, that material values were still being destroyed by "defects" (?which) encouraged dereliction of duty, indifference, as well as a lack of vigilance and checks, legal violations and "hostile intrigues."

The chief of staff stated that it was not rare for the national economy to be the "target of planned criminal attacks." This was why the efficiency of police work has to be increased in these sectors. In this connection Wagner demanded, among other things, a rigid service organization and service as well as military discipline and order in the People's Police.

EAST BERLIN RADIO DETAILS GOODS EXCHANGE WITH USSR

DW150914Y East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1203 GMT 12 Nov 78 DW

[From Rudi Singer's program: "Answers to Listener's Questions"]

[Text] Karl Betz of Halle has sent in the following question on a postcard: What is the mode of payment for the goods which the Soviet Union delivers to the GDR in mutual trade? Surely there are some clear details on this, Rudi Singer?

[Singer] Yes, concrete information on this subject has been released by the Ministry of Foreign Trade. It is generally known that the goods exchange with the USSR will increase to a volume of R7.3 billion this year. The material goods which we receive from the Soviet Union, Mr Betz, are paid for in kind; that is, with material goods or material services. Mostly this involves capital equipment, with which I will be dealing shortly, and products of the metalworking industry.

To a considerable extent the GDR exports machine tools, lifting and conveying equipment, machines for the chemical industry and other branches, products of electrical engineering, electronics, and scientific apparatus construction, and agricultural machines, rail vehicles, and ships. Added to this must be deliveries from the light industry, pharmaceuticals, and technical equipment for photography.

As for the capital equipment which we deliver to the USSR, in many cases these are machines and equipment with which we participate in the opening of raw-material deposits and raw-material processing, for instance, in the Kiyembay asbestos combine and in the Ust Ilimsk cellulose plant. The Soyuz natural-gas pipeline, too, is such a project for which the GDR has supplied material goods and services, we might say.

What is the good of such efforts and expenditures? Well, it is known that in such a way we will secure continuous raw material supplies. As a whole, these planned long-term relations that characterize the exchange of goods with the USSR are a matter of mutual advantage, because every partner can calculate over a longer period of time with firm imports as well as with a stable sales market.

There is one more aspect: The Hartha wool plants this year will get 48 Soviet automatic weaving machines. When these automatic machines will have been established--some of them are already producing--they will be replacing 134 machines. Some 15 workers will be set free for other tasks. The automatic machines are smaller in size and not so loud.

Similar examples exist in the furniture industry. The Eilenburg furniture works will be equipped with highly modern wood processing machines. A similar situation exists in the energy field. I have in mind equipment for the nuclear powerplants in Stendal and Greifswald, as well as the thermopowerplants Boxberg III and Jaenschwalde.

So we are importing the most modern technology and we achieve scientific-technical progress in our economy. It is characteristic of the quality of relations that trade in specialized products--that is industrial products on which both countries have specialized with mutual agreement--is increasing annually. This is a particular expression of profitable cooperation to the benefit of both countries.

FRG CITIZENS, OTHERS ARRESTED FOR TRANSIT ABUSE

5 Nov Arrest

AU1021319Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Nov 78 p 2 AU

[ADN dispatch from Berlin: "FRG Citizen Apprehended Redhanded"]

[Text] On 5 November 1978, FRG citizen Karl-Heinz Wetting, from Hamburg, was arrested at the GDR Marienborn border crossing point for crimes of abusing the transit agreement. Investigative proceedings were initiated and an arrest warrant was issued. The motor vehicle bearing official license plate No HH-WS 1610, which was specially prepared for the commission of the crime, was confiscated.

More 5 Nov Arrests

AU102132Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Nov 78 p 2 AU

[Text] ADN--In the late evening hours of 5 November 1978, West Berlin citizens Klaus-Dieter Rueb and 17-year old Gabriela Krueger, who were operating under orders of the criminal Dawid gang, were apprehended by GDR security organs redhanded and detained. Both had been professionally employed by gang leader Horst Dawid for carrying out criminal actions on the transit routes. Investigative proceedings were initiated and arrest warrants were issued. The automobile bearing official license plate No B-X 1151 used for the crime was confiscated.

Turk Sentenced

AU131409Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 Nov 78 p 2 AU

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On 8 November 1978 the Frankfurt (Oder) Bezirk court sentenced Turkish citizen Ismail Kivrak, a resident of Berlin (West), to 2 years imprisonment because of crimes according to Paragraph 105 of the penal code committed under misuse of the transit agreement. Taking advantage of Kivrak's social position, the secret service-controlled criminal Lampl gang recruited him as an agent, and he was among other things used by the West Berlin agency head Hannelore Krug in connection with the organized gang crimes on the GDR transit routes. Witnesses confirmed that Kivrak attempted without success to induce GDR citizens to commit criminal acts.

West Berliners Arrested

AU131410Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 Nov 78 p 2 AU

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--GDR security organs have caught redhanded and arrested Berlin (West) residents Eduard Kopecz and Gabriela Dietrich at the Drewitz border crossing point. Their accomplices Dieter and Rosemarie Hamann from Berlin (West) were also arrested at the Invalidenstrasse GDR border checkpoint. As agents of the criminal Heide gang, they misused the GDR transit routes, as well as the generous regulations for visiting the GDR capital, in their gang-organized crimes. The perpetrators were instructed for the implementation of their subversive acts, and dispatched, by gang leader Bernd Heide, owner of the West Berlin Kogge restaurant. Investigative proceedings have been initiated and warrants of arrest issued. The motor vehicles used for the commission of the crime were impounded.

West Berliner Sentenced

LD101814Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1445 GMT 10 Nov 78 LD

[Excerpt] Berlin--The Potsdam Bezirk court today sentenced West Berlin resident Werner Moll who worked as an agent of the criminal Lampl gang, which is directed by the secret service, to 8-year imprisonment for crimes against Paragraph 105, misuse of the transit agreement. The criminal, who has been previously sentenced in West Berlin for theft, was used as a courier by head of the Lampl gang Krug for the organizing and implementing of crimes directed against the GDR.

MIHALY KOROM LEAVES BUDAPEST FOR USSR

LD141144Y Budapest MTI in English 1053 BMT 14 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 14 Nov, MTI--At the invitation of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee, Mihaly Korom, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, left for the Soviet Union on Tuesday. He is accompanied by Sandor Racz, member of the Central Committee and head of department at the Central Committee.

MAROTHY RECEIVES SOVIET KOMSOMOL DELEGATION

LD142240Y Budapest in English to Europe 1200 GMT 14 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Headed by First Secretary Boris Pastukhov, a delegation of the Komsomol Soviet youth organization has arrived in Budapest. The delegation was received by Mr Laszlo Marothy, the first secretary of the Hungarian Young Communist League.

Talks Held

LD142250Y Budapest MTI in English 1800 GMT 14 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 14 Nov, MTI--The talks between the Soviet Komsomol delegation led by N. Pastukhov, and the Hungarian youth delegation headed by Laszlo Marothy, started in Budapest on Tuesday. They exchanged views on the activities of the (?Leninist) Komsomol and KISZ (the Hungarian Communist Youth League), on their cooperation and on timely issues of the international youth movement. The talks were attended also by Valeriy Musatov, counsellor of the Soviet Union's Budapest Embassy.

BIRO HOLDS TALKS WITH YUGOSLAV FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER

LD141146Y Budapest MTI in English 1054 GMT 14 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 14 Nov, MTI--Dr Jozsef Biro, Hungarian foreign trade minister, had talks with Yugoslav Foreign Trade Minister Metod Rotar, who has stayed on a short visit in Budapest. Views were exchanged on the state and development of the two countries' trade and services. Present at the talks was Dr Vitomir Gasparovic, ambassador of the Yugoslav Socialist Federal Republic in Budapest. The Yugoslav foreign trade minister and his party left the Hungarian capital.

MAGYAR HIRLAP INTERVIEWS FALUVEGI ON ECONOMIC EQUILIBRIUM

AU091540Y Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 6 Nov 78 p 1 AU

[Andras Tabori article: "Discussion With Minister of Finance Lajos Faluvegi; Equilibrium Is the Focal Point"]

[Text] We are employing new social efforts in fulfilling the 5-year plan, evaluating possibilities for growth and reviewing means for strengthening the equilibrium. We discussed with Minister of Finance Lajos Faluvegi the role of planning in outlining the tasks and bringing the requirements and realities into balance.

[Question] Our conditions of equilibrium developed differently from the target set in the first half of the 5-year plan and particularly this year. What is the reason for the increased problems concerning the equilibrium and, in practice, what does the assessment of the situation mean which states that tasks for restoring the equilibrium must be the focal point of management in the remaining years of the plan?

[Answer] Our problems are caused mainly by the fact that in the past years we failed to sufficiently coordinate our endeavors pertaining to growth and equilibrium. In evaluating 1977 at the National Assembly, we said that we succeeded in accomplishing only one of our two major economic-political objectives. The objective attained concerned the acceleration of the general pace of growth; the improvement of the economic equilibrium was the other objective. Regarding the latter, we could not boast of great results in 1977, and this statement is even more apt with regard to the first three quarters of this year.

We had planned for 1976-78 that the domestic, so-called internal, utilization of our planned revenues would increase less than the gross national product. However, the rate of discrepancy is under the expected 2 percent annually, primarily because the growth of domestic utilization--particularly that of accumulation--has considerably exceeded the planned extent in 1977-78. The extent of investments and material and commodity inventories is greater than expected.

Internal Factors

This year, our total exports will be 3-5 percent above last year, but imports will increase 15-18 percent. Among other things, the fact that our export prices are increasing more slowly than import prices plays a part in this. For instance, the price of synthetic fertilizer and protein fodder used in agriculture and purchased abroad increased 18-20 percent, but we could increase the price of food-industry export products only 3-4 percent. If we had been able to make our foreign buyers pay for this price increase, we would have reduced our foreign trade deficit by $100 million. Another important fact is that our imports of components in the machine industry sphere have increased 30 percent, while the exports of machine-industry products have remained unchanged. Concerning our investments, we purchased 9 percent more machinery for forints, 6 percent less for rubles and 15 percent more for convertible currencies. Although the new machinery and equipment impose a considerable burden on our balance of payments now, they will improve our export capacity in the future.

Of the reasons for the lack of equilibrium, we must regard external factors more or less as a basic fact. Therefore, we must turn our attention much more to internal factors--our economic policy, methods of direction and enterprise management--on which the improvement of our equilibrium depends.

We notice that our enterprises do not feel sufficiently even today the urgent requirement to transform our production and marketing structure. Direction bears the greatest responsibility for this. At a time when the equilibrium of the people's economy has broken down, enterprise incomes have increased more rapidly; they have had more money than was foreseen, or desirable, at their disposal for investments, and large reserves have developed in their funds, thus serving the purpose of increasing personal incomes as well. The standard of living of the population has improved to an extent corresponding to the plan or coming close to it. Thus, our citizens are not sufficiently aware of the difficulties of the people's economy either as producers or as consumers.

The tasks concerning the restoration of the equilibrium must be put at the focal point of management much more resolutely in the coming years. This means partly that the effectiveness of management must be considerably improved. Restoring the equilibrium is the most important task, to which we subordinate the rate of growth, the development of the productive bases and our objectives pertaining to living standard policy. To put it in simpler terms; the exporting of industrial and agricultural products that can be sold economically must be rapidly increased, and at the same time imports must be reduced.

The latter is possible only if we postpone part of our investment objectives and improve the standard of living only at a slow rate, as well. These are not facts that have just been realized, but what must be done will now have to be formulated more firmly and resolutely and the tasks must be accepted by the organs of direction and the enterprises. There are many obstacles to implementation, and it involves also sensitive clashes of interests, but we must overcome them because there is no other way.

Subsidies and the Structure

[Question] It cannot be doubted that the problems concerning equilibrium and the strains in the foreign trade balance can be alleviated primarily in the productive sphere, in management. Therefore, permit me to ask you about the picture reflected by financial matters and the structural rearrangement, including, mainly, the pace and extent of the termination of unprofitable operations.

[Answer] An indication of the structural problems is that enterprises receive one-third of the present expenditures of the state budget in the form of production subsidies. We subsidize the importation of many products, including important raw materials and energy, without the enterprises that use them realizing precisely how much they are being supported in this manner. Thus, not even the enterprises are aware how much higher their costs actually are above those that they disclose. Therefore, a price system more clearly manifesting the scale of values of the international division of labor and social expenditures is a fundamental prerequisite for the rearrangement of the production structure. We have made progress in this direction in the past 1 or 2 years, but further steps are needed.

Even subsidies are not always an indication that production or sales are uneconomical. On the basis of the present price system, in several areas, continued existence and development can only be insured through a rearrangement of incomes produced in other branches. For instance, a large portion of building materials is obtained by the users at a rate lower than its social cost. Examples of this phenomenon are generally known in the sphere of agricultural production as well. Thus, producer cooperatives involved can only continue to exist and develop through subsidies. The implications of subsidies within the price system conceal the fact that we also extend subsidies made necessary by low productivity, poor utilization of the means of production and irrational labor organization. These can only be eliminated by consistent work and efforts.

A favorable transformation of the structure of production really is a prolonged process. However, it cannot be delayed. We can hardly expect unprofitable economic activity to be terminated in a short time. It is limited by our endeavor to satisfy the population's requirements in commodity supplies uninterruptedly, without adding to the scarce products. Another factor hindering the termination of uneconomical activity is the fact that our exports must vigorously increase. Thus, unprofitable exports can only be phased out at the rate at which they can be replaced by profitable ones. We must create the prerequisites for this.

[Question] You have mentioned that the profit-making capacity of enterprises and, thus, their financially sound development requirements are increasing even under the conditions you have outlined. My question pertains to this: How do we intend to rearrange subsidies to raise genuine criteria concerning the enterprises' effectiveness?

[Answer] The demands imposed on enterprises are not uniform, but differ considerably from each other today. The use of plants and charges for wages are not paid by a good many branches; many enterprises receive a profit-tax rebate; in several branches, a larger amortization, that is usual, could be put into the development fund and less paid into the state budget; numerous enterprises have a so-called wage preference and many enterprises receive direct subsidies as well.

Thus, there is hardly an enterprise that operates within the framework of the general rules that satisfy the uniformly prescribed so-called normative requirements of effectiveness. The other reason is the concept of the practice of direction that, in general, enterprises must be assured of an average level of development and personal incomes even if their results do not make these possible. Thus, we have enterprise incomes and their ostensible stability created artificially by the center, but this has reduced the compulsive force that would induce the enterprises themselves to strive to increase their incomes by a constant improvement of their effectiveness. We will have to depart from this concept and practice in the future.

Subsidies are offset today by our withdrawal of large incomes from those enterprises that attain outstandingly good results. What we take away from those showing good profits we give to those that are less profitable. Thus, if we can greatly reduce subsidies, these individual withdrawals will be unnecessary; only the general tax will have to be paid, even from profits resulting from greater efficiency. All this will lead to greater differences in enterprise profits, which can only be approved, since the enterprises' husbanding their resources more flexibly and efficiently can thus develop more rapidly and the poorly managed enterprises cannot expand their activities. These endeavors are reflected also by the regulatory modifications decided upon for 1979. Already we can cancel or reduce subsidies at several enterprises where the profit-making capacity of production or sales is very unfavorable. Consequently, however, a larger part of the extra profit resulting from prices on exports will remain with the enterprises.

Public Expenditures

[Question] The state of equilibrium necessarily affects distribution as well. Concerning this area, I would like to inquire about collective consumption and the public expenditures of society.

[Answer] We are devoting almost 40 percent of the stage budget's expenditures to the public expenditures for society. It is a fact that we will expand the collective consumption of society to a more modest extent than heretofore, although I must stress that, even so, these expenditures still are very considerable and that, thus, basically we can fulfill our natural social commitments.

According to preliminary calculations, the sum necessary for social allotments in terms of money will amount to 60 billion forints in 1979, over 4 billion forints more than this year's expenditures. Next year we will allot 36 billion forints for pensions, which will exceed this year's allotment by 10 percent. In determining the sum, we took into consideration that there will be more pensioners, the pensions of new pensioners will be higher, and old pensioners will again receive 70 more forints automatically. Our most urgent problem is to regulate low pensions, as was resolved in April 1978 by the Central Committee. We can allot around 15 billion forints for the support of mothers and families with many children, which, because of the increase of the recipients, will also be a larger expenditure than this year.

The collective social expenditures of institutes having their own budgets was increased, on the average, by 8 percent annually for health, educational, cultural and directional purposes in the past years. Next year--and this probably will apply to subsequent years as well-- we will not be able to enhance the institutes' material-financial possibilities as dynamically as this. Even so, according to preliminary calculations, central and council organs having their own budgets will have 4 billion forints more for the accomplishment of their tasks than they had this year.

We foresee an above-average development of the most important areas of basic provisions. The number of hospital beds will increase by 600, there will be an additional 700 groups of students in primary education, and many new school books will be published.

Of course, next year's state budget makes allowances for investments scheduled to be completed as well, and for the institutes' operational costs coming about in this way. There will be funds available to finance the improvement of the communal and water supplies of people living in smaller settlements, and the development of the communications and road system of those settlements.

We must accept the fact that now we will only be able to satisfy to a more moderate extent many other justified requirements of collective social consumption. Institutes and councils are able to husband the resources at their disposal sufficiently freely so as to enable them to grade their tasks in accordance with their social importance. Only thus is it conceivable that the truly most urgent requirements will be satisfied.

It can be observed throughout the world that governments are paying increasing attention to state expenditures, and are elaborating extensive programs of economization. This is a need, in this sphere, also in our country, although we know that one can economize primarily with materials used in production.

At institutes having their own budgets, the standard of provisions can be improved not only through increasing financial resources, but there are a whole array of possibilities for a more rational and thrifty management as well, so that, thus, more tasks can be resolved and the standard can be raised from the given sums. Next year, financial regulations will not only make it possible but will demand that reserves be revealed and the additional funds resulting from this be used for developing the services provided the population.

In themselves, aspirations to new and more sophisticated forms of provisions are completely justified. The trouble is that most of them are very costly and often exceed our material possibilities. It is not even certain that these development concepts are always timely, since sometimes not even the existing institutions and equipment are sufficiently used. Instruments and equipment purchased at great cost are lying half-used in many places. It is no rarity, either, that medical and educational-training experts are handled inefficiently, being burdened with administrative tasks. Also, we could take better advantage of a few public institutes as well, which could fulfill several social objectives simultaneously. A good many cultural centers are vacant, while schools have no facilities for day-care centers. New children's institutes would be cheaper, too, if, for instance, they would operate with joint kitchens, dining rooms and service facilities.

[Question] Finally, permit me to pose a seemingly abstract, but actually a very practical question: The security of personal life arising from the essence of our society seems sometimes to be excessively extended to enterprise stability, which does not follow, by any means, from the essence of our society. Do you approve of this?

[Answer] That is, indeed, the case. Throughout the world those in favor of social progress value the previously nonexistent achievements of the socialist countries that everyone has the right to work, that those who want to work can find a job, and that man's state of humiliation and defenselessness, which are concomitant to unemployment, has been forever abolished. I believe that this is a fundamental feature of our system that we must retain under all circumstances.

However, we know that it is possible to abuse the security of a job. This is being done, indeed, by a few people. They do not do a decent job, because they know that they would not be left jobless in our society despite their actions. This kind of personal security is by no means an advantage, and it is not safe, either, for the majority and society. That is why the idea emerges sometimes that it would improve work discipline if there were to be slight unemployment, instead of today's unequivocal job security. I am convinced that this path is not negotiable, that there must be another way to resolve this problem.

An Artifical Stability?

I noted a moment ago that we have created a far too confortable position for our enterprises, so that they are not required to pursue a firm, thrifty and strict management, including the fact that they are not required to demand disciplined work from their workers. While the state has assumed the role of the enterprises--insuring the prerequisites necessary for their continued existence and development--the enterprises seemed to have taken over something of the duties of the state, notably insuring full employment. However, it would be more to the point and more effective if everyone performed his own job, that is, the enterprises strove to take optimal advantage of their resources, including manpower, and the state insured full employment. It is unnecessary to establish new places of work to achieve this, since there is a general manpower shortage. However, this shortage would undoubtedly be lessened if there were genuine full employment, that is, if only as many workers were employed everywhere as are needed.

Still, the manpower shortage is not caused by the "intramural" unemployment alone. The economic environment and the fact that economic managers aspiring to achieve order can expect very little tangible social support also play a role in this. It would be important to review our investment policy, too, from the viewpoint of manpower requirements. Burgeoning bureaucracy and overorganization siphon off a great deal of manpower as well. Moreover, abolishing unprofitable production and sales, which has been discussed very frequently in the past, would offer the possibility for a very useful regrouping. When all is said and done, the excessive demand for manpower makes the position of the enterprises more difficult, forcing them to make concessions to a lack of discipline and thus to, as it were, reproduce the laxity.

In the last analysis, management is in the hands of the enterprises and productive collectives. It is natural for them to strive for stability and constant development. However, we have not put the right interpretation on enterprise stability to date and, therefore, we have created it artificially through central measures. Today, enterprise stability and development can be lasting if they are based on internal efforts, profitable production and sales, and activities flexibly adapted to changing conditions. This requires changes of outlook in direction and at the enterprises alike; for economic work, a considerably more demanding social environment must be created and all of us must redouble our achievements in keeping with the new demands of the age.

NEPSZABADSAG COMMENTS ON PROBLEMS IN TRADE WITH JAPAN

AU141325Y Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 12 Nov 78 p 21 AU

[K.Ny. J. article: "Hungarian-Japanese Economic Relations"]

[Text] Following World War II, our economic relations with Japan resumed relatively late, only in 1961, through the trade and payments agreement between the two countries. The turnover in the past 15 years failed to expand in keeping with the possibilities. Japan represents only 0.3 percent in our exports cleared in dollars, and the island country's import potential is undoubtedly greater than this. Admittedly, it is fairly difficult to aline the two countries' trade possibilities and requirements, since, while the Japanese export supply corresponds in many respects with Hungarian import demands, this cannot by any means be said to be the case conversely. This follows from the fact that Japan's primary purchases are raw materials and energy, and we obviously cannot be a significant supplier of Japan in these products. Last year the value of Hungarian deliveries was under $10 million, while our imports amounted to $65 million.

Owing to Japan's import requirements, more than half of our exports consist of materials and semifinished products--primarily basic materials for pharmaceuticals--while mainly foodstuffs, consumer goods, clothing, light bulbs and furniture make up the other half of our exports. As for our purchases, half of our imports are made up by materials and semifinished products--synthetic fiber, steel goods, chemical products--primarily basic materials for pharmaceuticals. At the same time, the imports of Japanese machines and equipment have increased in recent years. Last year machinery already accounted for one-half of our imports, which resulted partly from the fact that certain equipment for the 150,000-ton polyvinylchloride factory in Kazincbarcika and building machinery for the Orenburg gas pipeline were delivered last year by Japanese exporters.

As the figures indicate, relations between the two countries are considerably unbalanced, so that it is understandable that Hungarian experts are striving to balance trade between the two countries by increasing exports. This is undoubtedly no easy task, since the island country's market imposes on exporters greater demands than the European market does and, in many respects, even greater demands than the U.S. market. Still, it is worth making efforts to increase exports, because Japanese buyers pay well for good quality products. It is also a fact, however, that Japanese import measures make our penetration of the market difficult in a few areas. An example for this is canned ham, of which we cannot export larger consignments, because, according to the Japanese classification, it does not count as processed food, but as raw meat. Consequently, duty on this product is considerably higher.

Cooperation between Japanese and Hungarian enterprises, too, is developing. It is concentrated mainly on the pharmaceutical industry, where agreements range from joint research and development to cooperation in marketing.

HUNGARIAN, YUGOSLAV OIL PIPELINE SECTIONS LINK UP

LD141138Y Budapest MTI in English 1035 GMT 14 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 13 Nov, MTI--Construction of the Adriatic Sea oil pipeline reached an important milestone at noon Monday. At Csurgo, on the border of Hungary and Yugoslavia, in the presence of representatives of the investing and executing enterprises of the two countries, the Hungarian and Yugoslav sections of the line were linked up.

The 189 km-long Hungarian section's building started last August. Often under adverse conditions, on rough country, the builders removed 900,000 cubic metres of earth and, in addition to the pipeline, erected 193 other objects. Work is near completion at the Csurgo pumping station. Between Csurgo and Szazhalombatta, telecommunications lines, too, have been laid down along the line. Thus they have set up a self-contained information network between the operating stations, and will be able to operate the so-called shuttle-values with remote control. At Szazhalombatta, the most important station of the Hungarian section, construction of the pump station and two, 30,000 cubic metres each, tanks. [as received] The Hungarian section is to be ready to receive and forward oil by mid-December.

On the Yugoslav side, too, work has been completed on the construction of the 283 km line between Czurgo and the isle of Krk. Construction and assembly of 3 pump stations and the installations for operating the line are near completion.

PREMIER JAROSZEWICZ BEGINS OFFICIAL VISIT IN JAPAN

LD151124Y Warsaw PAP in English 0914 GMT 15 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Tokyo, 15 Nov, PAP--Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz arrived here today on an official visit to Japan. The visit, the talks and meetings with the leading Japanese politicians envisaged by the few-day programme will serve further tightening of political and economic cooperation between the two countries. Discussed will also be current international problems of interest to Poland and Japan, connected with the consolidation of peace, security and detente in Europe and in the world.

PAP on Visit, Relations

LD142032Y Warsaw PAP in English 1700 GMT 14 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 14 Nov, PAP--The official visit that Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz is now paying to Japan attests to the favourable development of Polish-Japanese relations, writes PAP commentator Zbigniew Suchar. Systematic expansion of these relations in the last twenty-odd years serves well the mutually advantageous bilateral cooperation and fosters consolidation of detente and realization of the principles of peaceful coexistence among states irrespective of their socio-political systems.

Being an active co-author of the CSCE Final Act, which has influenced in an essential way the political atmosphere in Europe, Poland propounds the building of foundations of collective security throughout the world, Asia included. Primary objective for today is to ensure the right of people to live in peace, the PAP commentator writes, stressing Poland's active participation in all international efforts aimed at guaranteeing universality of the nonproliferation treaty and halting the arms race, and in particular at diminishing the nuclear threat. We have still in memory the tragedy of the two Japenese towns--Hiroshima and Nagasaki, whose names came down in the history of civilization as a horrible momento, Zbigniew Suchar continues emphasizing the permanent striving of Poland to consolidate confidence between the nations. We are for preparing societies for life in peace, which was evidenced by the draft declaration, specifying the conception put forward at the U.N. forum by the 1st secretary of the PUPW CC Edward Gierek in 1974.

Pointing to the swift development of bilateral economic cooperation between Poland and Japan observed in the past years, the Polish journalist emphasized that Poland is second biggest trade partner of Japan, after the Soviet Union, among the countries of socialist community. The value of trade in the current decade has risen remarkably reaching 330 million dollars in 1977. Poland is particularly interested in Japanese technological experience and high standard of production. Emphasizing that the possibilities for economic cooperation have not been utilized so far to a sufficient extent, the Polish commentator points to the existing disproportions between the imports from Japan and Polish exports to that country, in favour of the imports from Japan. He also points to considerable and real chances for Polish-Japanese cooperation on third markets.

Of considerable importance in the expanding and deepening of bilateral relations are direct contacts developed on various planes, ranging from government delegations to those of representatives of economic or cultural circles. The parliamentary groups: Polish-Japanese and Japanese-Polish are operating as well as a mixed trade company. A scientific and cultural exchange takes place, promoted by the activity of the Polish-Japanese and Japanese-Polish societies. The visit by Polish premier is expected to give new stimulus to the Polish-Japanese cooperation, Zbigniew Suchar concluded.

Further Reportage

For additional reportage on Premier Jaroszewicz's visit to Japan, see the 15 November and subsequent issues of the Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

POLISH-JAPANESE ECONOMIC COMMITTEES' TALKS NOTED

LD142228Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 14 Nov 78 LD

[Text] The sixth joint session of the committees for Polish-Japanese and Japanese-Polish cooperation has taken place in Tokyo. These committees represent the leading economic organizations of both countries and are particularly interested in developing mutual cooperation and trade exchange. During the 2-day discussions, problems connected with Polish-Japanese economic relations were discussed, with emphasis on the necessity of increasing our exports to Japan. There was also a wide-ranging discussion of the problem of industrial cooperation.

STATE COUNCIL SESSION, APPOINTMENT OF AMBASSADORS NOTED

AU141040Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10 Nov 78 pp 1, 4 AU

[PAP report: "The Session of the State Council--Appraisal of People's Councils--Activity of Social Control Committees"]

[Summary] The 9 November session of the State Council of Poland gave a positive evaluation of the performance of people's councils in improving the style of local administrative work, especially the work involved in dealing with people's business. The session stressed that it is necessary to promote initiatives and measures that increase the effectiveness with which people's business is dealt with by local administrative bodies, cut the amount of time spent on such business, simplify administrative procedures and enhance the standards of official courtesy.

The State Council then examined the report on the performance of the social control committees, which were appointed not long ago, and noted that perseverance in hunting evil practices and dishonesty and firmness in implementing measures to repair damage and to eliminate weak points and acts of negligence are the necessary conditions for insuring extensive social support for the control committees.

The State Council also examined the general prosecutor's report on progress in preventing and combating negative social phenomena connected with failure to observe the law on combating alcoholism, stressing that all relevant state institutions and organs should strictly implement the aforementioned law and cooperate with social organizations in preventing and eliminating the highly harmful effects of alcoholism in our social and economic life.

In addition, the State Council ratified the convention on preventing pollution of the seas, appointed Witold Jurasz, who is at present ambassador in Nigeria and Benin, to be ambassador in Togo and Niger as well; and appointed Jan Majewski ambassador to Thailand.

MORE ON VISIT OF TURKISH PRIME MINISTER ECEVIT

Ceausescu's Luncheon Toast Reported

AU151044Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 14 Nov 78 p 1 AU

[Report on President Nicolae Ceausescu's toast at 13 November luncheon in Bucharest given for Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit]

[Text] Warmly greeting the distinguished guests, President Nicolae Ceausescu recalled the good relations of friendship and cooperation that are developing in many areas between Romania and Turkey.

I hope--Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu said--that although very short, your visit will mark a new and important point in the development of our cooperation.

Many good results have been achieved in our bilateral cooperation. In our talks today we have identified new possibilities for developing these relations. We do indeed have possibilities for cooperating to our mutual advantage, at both the bilateral level and in third markets. Possibilities also exist for expanding our scientific-technical and cultural cooperation, and contacts at all levels, including visits by our two countries' citizens. We want our peoples to be the first to profit from the continuous development of Romanian-Turkish cooperation.

At the same time, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu added, our countries are profoundly interested in achieving security in Europe, in developing cooperation in the Balkans; in a lasting and just peace in the Middle East; in establishing a new world economic order, and in bringing about general, and primarily nuclear disarmament. We are also interested in establishing new relations, based on full equality, noninterference in internal affairs, respect for the independence and sovereignty of each nation, and renunciation of the use and threat of force. Thus, there are numerous international issues on which our countries are working in unison, and in which they can cooperate even more closely, with a view to establishing a better and more just world; a world of detente, cooperation and peace.

In conclusion, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu expressed his hope and conviction that this visit by the Turkish prime minister will provide a new impetus for our bilateral cooperation in all areas and toasted the continuous development of Romanian-Turkish relations, the prosperity, well-being and happiness of the friendly Turkish people, the health of the Turkish president, the prime minister and his wife, and the health of all those present at the luncheon.

Ecevit Visits Petrochemical Combine

AU141545Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 14 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Today, the prime minister of Turkey, Bulent Ecevit, and the prime minister of the Romanian Government, Manea Manescu, and the Turkish officials who are accompanying the guest visited the Braz petrochemical combine, the "1 Mai" enterprise in Ploiesti, and the city of Ploiesti.

At the end of this visit Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit expressed satisfaction with the visit to these Ploiesti enterprises which are participating in cooperation ventures between Romania and Turkey. He expressed the conviction that this cooperation will continue to develop even more in the interest and to the benefit of the two countries and peoples.

Talks Conclude

AU141943Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1905 GMT 14 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 14 Nov, AGERPRES--The official talks between Manea Manescu, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Bulent Ecevit, prime minister of the Republic of Turkey, concluded in Bucharest, on November 14.

Conducted in an atmosphere of cordiality and mutual understanding, the talks offered the possibility for a broad exchange of views meant to lead to developing and diversifying the Romanian-Turkish relations in various domains of mutual interest, to the benefit of the two countries and peoples, of the cause of peace and collaboration in the Balkans, in Europe and the world over.

After the conclusion of the talks, in the presence of the two prime ministers, Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation of Romania, and Gunduz Okcun, minister of foreign affairs of Turkey, signed the protocol on economic, industrial and technical cooperation and diversifying trade and touristic exchanges between Romania and Turkey.

Ecevit Departs 14 Nov

AU142030Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1940 GMT 14 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 14 Nov, AGERPRES--After a three-day official visit paid at the invitation of President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Manea Manescu of Romania, Bulent Ecevit, prime minister of the Republic of Turkey, and his wife Rahshan Ecevit, left Bucharest on Novmeber 14. At the Otopeni Airport, which was flying the state flags of the two countries, the guests were seen off by Prime Minister Manea Manescu, by other Romanian officials.

MORE ON TOGOLESE FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

Official Talks Begin

AU141553Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 14 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Official talks began in Bucharest during the morning between Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei and the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of the Republic of Togo. They examined the evolution of bilateral relations, and stressed existing opportunities to promote collaboration at the political, economic, cultural, scientific and other levels in the mutual interests of the Romanian and Togolese peoples and of progress and peace. They also discussed certain aspects of the current international life.

Joint Commission Begins Session

AU141554Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 14 Nov 78 AU

[Text] The proceedings of the first session of the joint Romanian-Togolese commission on cooperation took place today. The chairmen of the two sides in the commission, Stefan Andrei and Anani Kuma Akakpo-Ahianyo, stressed the joint desire to take concrete actions to expand and diversify economic relations and trade exchange between Romania and Togo.

Burtica Receives Akakpo-Ahianyo

AU141555Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 14 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Comrade Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, today received Anani Kuma Akakpo-Ahianyo, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of the Republic of Togo, who is on an official visit in our country.

On this occasion the two sides discussed matters pertaining to developing and deepening economic cooperation and collaboration in fields of common interest and to expanding and diversifying trade exchange between Romania and Togo.

SCINTEIA REPORTS ON VISIT BY MSZMP DELEGATION

AU131850Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 11 Nov 78 p 5 AU

[Text] At the invitation of the RCP Central Committee, a MSZMP delegation led by Miklos Ovari, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, paid a friendship visit to our country from 9-10 November this year. Other members of the delegation were: Andras Gyenes and Ferenc Havasi, secretaries of the MSZMP Central Committee. The delegation had talks with a RCP Central Committee delegation led by Dumitru Popescu, member of the Executive Political Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee, and including: Iosif Banc, member of the Executive Political Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee, and Vasile Musat, secretary of the RCP Central Committee.

The talks were attended for Hungary by: Istvan Varga, deputy department chief at the MSZMP Central Committee; Dr Laszlo Horvath, deputy chairman of the State Planning Committee and deputy chairman of the Hungarian side of the joint Romanian-Hungarian governmental commission for economic cooperation; Istvan Roska, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Dezso Toth, deputy minister of culture; Sandor Gyorgy, secretary of the Hungarian side of the joint governmental commission; and for Romania by: Ilie Matei and Dumitru Turcus, deputy section chiefs at the RCP Central Committee; Constantin Oancea, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Dumitru Ghise, deputy chairman of the Council of Socialist Education and Culture; Mircea Popescu, deputy chairman of the State Planning Committee and deputy chairman of the Romanian side of the joint Romanian-Hungarian commission for economic cooperation.

Also present were Hungarian Ambassador to Bucharest Sandor Rajnai, and Romanian Ambassador to Budapest Victor Bolojan.

The MSZMP Central Committee delegation was received by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

The two delegations reviewed the development of the manysided Romanian-Hungarian relations, particularly the implementation of the agreements concluded between RCP Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and MSZMP Central Committee First Secretary Comrade Janos Kadar in June 1977 in Oradea and Debrecen, and agreed to make additional efforts to further implement these agreements, for the benefit of the two neighborly and friendly peoples, builders of socialism.

The talks proceeded in a cordial and comradely atmosphere, and reflected the mutual desire to further develop and strengthen the Romanian-Hungarian friendship and cooperation in many areas, as well as the international solidarity between the RCP and the MSZMP and between the two countries and peoples.

The MSZMP Central Committee delegation led by Comrade Miklos Ovari, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, left Bucharest on Friday afternoon.

The delegation was seen off at Otopeni Airport by Comrades Dumitru Popescu, member of the Ececutive Political Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee, Iosif Banc, member of the Executive Political Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee; Vasile Musat, secretary of the RCP Central Committee, and party aktivists.

Also present were Romanian Ambassador to Budapest Victor Bolojan, and Hungarian Ambassador to Bucharest Sandor Rajani.

PARLIAMENTARIANS' VISIT TO TANZANIA REPORTED

AU141942Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1910 GMT 14 Nov 78 AU

[Test] Dar es Salaam, 14 Nov, AGERPRES--The Romanian parliamentary delegation led by Vasile Vilcu, member of the State Council, now on an offical visit in the United Republic of Tanzania, met Adam Sapi Mkwawa, speaker of the Tanzanian National Assembly. During the interview, mutual information was made on the activity of the two parliaments, with stress on the necessity of an active participation by the Romanian and Tanzanian parliamentrians in intensifying the multilateral collaboration between the two countries and peoples, in the spirit of the understandings reached during the meetings between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Julius K. Nyerere. At the same time, setting out from the responsibilities incumbent on the parliaments for the cause of international peace and security, the importance of a closer collaboration within the inter-parliamentary union was highlighted.

SOLUTION OF NATIONALITIES PROBLEM TERMED 'INTEGRAL, DEFINITE'

AU111355Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0740 GMT 11 Nov 78 AU

["The National Problem Is Solved in Romania"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, 11 Nov, AGERPRES--The national problem is solved, fully equal rights are guaranteed by Romania's Constitution, having become therefore a reality in the process of building the socialist society--an article points out in the latest issue of the ERA SOCIALISTA magazine, bearing the signatures of Carol Gollner, director of the social and political study centre of Sibiu, and of Iosif Kovacs, prorector of the Babes-Bolyai University of Cluj-Napoca, recently elected deputy to the Grand National Assembly.

In support of this affirmation, the authors provide a series of arguments. The lasting basis of resolving this problem is the socialist state power which secures all working people an equal status in relation to the means of production and active participation in governing the society. The big investments, much bigger than the all-country average, directed to the regions lagging behind from an economic point of view like, for instance, Bistrita-Nasaud, Covasna, Harghita, Salaj and Mures counties enabled thus a high growth of industrial production, the economic development of these regions.

Equality of rights is also proved by the country's social-cultural development, the cultural creations of the coinhabiting nationalities being a component part of the culture of Socialist Romania.

As regards tuition in the mother tongue, in the 1977-1978 schoolyear, there were almost 2,500 Magyar-language schools and kindergartens of which there were 1,000 kindergartens, 1,270 general schools, 12 lyceums and 100 lyceum sections.

There are also 72 industrial lyceums and sections, 10 agro-industrial and silvical, two mathematics-physics, three of natural sciences and six of philology-history.

The situation is similar as regards German-language education: In last schoolyear, there were some 700 learning units and sections of which 321 belong to pre-school education, 334 to the primary and gymnasial, and 37 to the lyceum one.

The total number of Magyar teaching staff in the past schoolyear was 13,000 and of German-2,800, this corresponding to the teaching staff requirement in the schools with tuition in Magyar and German.

At present, the university education includes 7,497 Magyar and 2,200 German students, most of them training for technical, medical, economic and agricultural domains. At some higher learning institutes, the basic disciplines are also taught in Magyar and at the "Szentgyorgyi Istvana dramatic institute of Tirgu Mures; there is a section where all disciplines are taught in Magyar. Besides being taught in their mother tongue, the coinhabiting nationalities can also learn Romanian so that they can carry on activity in any social-political domain.

In Romania, the coinhabiting nationalities can use their mother tongue in the press having their newspapers, magazines and books of all categories, publishing activity developed, the Kriterion publishing house having brought out last year over 300 works in Magyar, German and Serbian. At present, the Magyar radio broadcasts over 2,072 hours annually and the T.V. ones-three hours weekly. The German annual radio and T.V. broadcasts number 685 and 104 hours respectively. Adding to all this are theatre and opera shows as well as the broad participation in the "Song to Romania" national festival.

On a political plane, full equality of rights between all citizens, the effective exercise of democratic freedoms are illustrated by the adequate representation of the nationalites in the party Central Committee, in the State Council, government and in all party and state central local bodies. As a matter of fact, there are 28 Magyar and eight German deputies to the Grand National Assembly, the national composition of deputies elected to the municipal, town and communal people's councils being 90.09 per cent Romanians, 7.38 per cent Magyars, 1.57 per cent Germans, 0.96 per cent other nationalities, reflecting the national structure of Romania's population.

The consolidation of cohesion--the article writes--has nothing in common with the abolition of ethnic communities, of the specific relations between the socialist nation and the coinhabiting nationalities. The social-political unity and cohesion of the present-day Romanian society is achieved not by eliminating but by developing the national specific character deeply rooted in traditions and folklore, expressed by language and culture.

The settlement of the national problem in Socialist Romania--the article writes in conclusion--has an integral, definite character, de jure and de facto, as a result of a thorough study of the social and political realities in Romania.

AGERPRES ISSUES CALL TO ACTION ON SECURITY, DETENTE

AU101450Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 10 Nov 78 AU

["Let's Not Wait for the Year 1980"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, 10 Nov, AGERPRES--The latest issue off ACTUALITATEA ROMANEASCA publishes a commentary under the mentioned heading, reading among other things:

Two years are left before another meeting on building security and developing cooperation on the European Continent takes place in Madrid. Over that span of time there can be many develo-ments, favouring or not European security and cooperation. Certainly, it would be good if the people's hopes to strengthen security and cooperation on the continent were fulfilled, but to come to that the time left until the Madrid meeting should be used to provide as favourable conditions as possible for the 1980 meeting not to bring about the dissatis-faction that the one ended in Belgrade last March has. The two years' time until the Madrid meeting must therefore not be spent in passive expectation; day-by-day action must be taken for the next meeting to make real progress on the road to security and cooperation.

It is on this line that two events fall: The Montreux meeting of experts in the countries signatory of the Helsinki Final Act and the international meeting concluded in Bucharest last week on the role of the masses of people, of the peace movements in building security and developing collaboration in Europe.

The Montreux meeting originates in a Swiss proposal made at the time of the Belgrade con-ference on security and cooperation correlated to Romania's proposals for the practical implementation of the non-recourse to threat and use of force. If the conference attains its aim--elaboration of juridical instrument making peaceful negotiations for the reso-lution of disputes the only accepted means in inter-European relations--then an important step will be taken to strengthening security. It is indeed necessary for such a juridical instrument to be elaborated, accepted by every party and used--obviously in those cases unwished for and which would better be avoided--if tensions occur.

Equally necessary appears the full acceptance of the implications of the peaceful settlement of disputes--an acceptance which would imply achievement of military disengagement and disarmament in Europe. Progress on thatline continues to be overwhelming importance. Europe continues to be a huge arsenal. This year, decisions have even been made to step up the accumulation reached even on symbolic reductions in the forces concentrated on the continent. It is, therefore, imperative for the elaboration of a juridical instrument for the peacefulsettlement of disputes to be paralleled by progress on the path to military disengagement and disarmament at its corollary, actually as a guarantee for any commitment to non-recourse to threat or use of force.

The meeting on the role of the masses of people, of the peace movements in building security and developing cooperation in Europe was sponsored by the national peace committee and the World Council of Peace.

The conclusions of the Bucharest meeting evince the concern to undertake until 1980 practically daily actions to promote the cause of security, detente and cooperation in Europe. Just how important a firmly militant attitude can be is shown by the consensus expressed in Romania's capital by many prominent personalities, evincing the potentialities of public opinion as a force serving detente, international collaboration. The ebb illustrating the unsatisfactory results of the Belgrade meeting is among the most convincing proofs of the fact that the development of the international life is not a linear advancement of the forces declaring for peace and independence. To mobilize public opinion, all progressive forces, becomes considerably important in that context. All the more positive is the consensus reached in Bucharest on the need to call on the masses of people to take action and support the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act to make progress on the path of disengagment and dis-armament.

The two years left until the Madrid meeting must not elapse in passive expectation for favourable circumstances. It is action that is required to provide favourable conditions for that meeting. And the peoples of the continent that would benefit by the new inter-European relations must take part in building them.

ROMANIA'S CEAUSESCU TO VISIT YUGOSLAVIA 16-17 NOVEMBER

AU150923Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0300 GMT 15 Nov 78 AU

[Text] On the occasion of the coming visit of Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania and secretary general of the RCP, to Yugoslavia, Ambassador Mirko Kalezic, official spokesman of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, has made a statement for TANJUG.

The visit of Romanian President Ceausescu to our country on 16-17 November is part of the already traditional meetings between President Tito and the president of neighboring and friendly Romania. The meeting between Tito and Ceausescu will be another opportunity for a comprehensive and friendly exchange of views on the two countries' socioeconomic development and on the most important problems of international relations and the international workers movement, in which Yugoslavia and Romania cooperate successfully, thus making their contribution to relaxing tension in the world, and to strengthening peace, understanding and international cooperation on an equal footing.

HUNGARY'S SZEKER ARRIVES IN LJUBLJANA FOR TALKS

LD150032Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2007 GMT 14 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Ljubljana--Dr Gyula Szeker, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, arrived tonight with his associates on an official visit to Slovenia. At Ljubljana railway station, he was welcomed on behalf of the Slovene Executive Council by Jernej Jan, republican Executive Council member.

During his 4-day stay, the deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers will hold talks with a Slovene Executive Council delegation led by Dr Anton Vratusa and with Andrej Verbic, president of the republican Chamber of Economy. It is expected that the guest from this friendly country will be received by Sergej Krajger, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia.

Dr Gyula Szeker will also visit several work collectives, including the factory for automatic telephone exchanges, Iskra, at Kranj, the bank of Ljubljana and the port of Koper.

SUNDIC CONSIDERS ALBANIA'S FUTURE FOREIGN RELATIONS

LD132042Y Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 13 Nov 78 LD

[Text] The severance of relations between the PRC and Albania has prompted many people to wonder what Albania's future will be. Judging from everything, Albania is staying where it has been, and its conflict with the PRC evidently does not mean a rapprochement with the USSR and the Warsaw Pact. Here is a comment by Milika Sundic:

In its article "Dangerous Plots of Social Imperialists in Asia," the Albanian paper ZERI I POPULLIT leveled vehement criticism at the peace and friendship agreements recently signed by China and Japan, and by the USSR and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam respectively. The article in question leaves no doubt whatever regarding Albania's attitude in relation to the USSR and PRC policy, because it makes no distinction whatever between the two countries. In so doing, the Albanian leadership in fact denies recent conjectures to the effect that, in the wake of the Chinese decision to stop every kind of economic and technical assistance to Albania, Tirana will turn toward the USSR and the Warsaw Pact. However, one should not draw wrong conclusions from Albania's position--a position that is not illogical.

What is happening is that Albania is staying where it has been and evidently has no intention, at least not in the foreseeable future, of changing its foreign and domestic policies.

As matters stand now--and many steps taken by Albania confirm this--the Albanian leadership has the intention of establishing closer contacts with Italy, France, the Scandinavian countries and the Rejection Front Arab countries. Contacts are also underway with India to which, according to some information, Albania has turned for assistance in connection with completion of the plants on whose construction the PRC had been working. As far as nonalined policy is concerned, the Albanian stand remains unchanged; it is negative, as it always has been.

In its criticism of the Japanese-Chinese and Soviet-Vietnamese friendship and cooperation agreements, Albania has singled out the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Vietnam comes in for criticism only indirectly, for having signed the agreement with the USSR which, according to ZERI I POPULLIT, has hegemonist and expansionist intentions in Southeast Asia. In so doing, Albania wants to say that Vietnam would have acted in a more sensible way if it established equal distance both from the PRC and the USSR because, as the Albanian paper stresses, Vietnam is capable of defending its independence on its own. However, the question as to how Vietnam will behave toward Albania in future remains, because Albanian criticism of PRC policy suits it just as much as the criticism of the USSR does not. As a matter of fact, there are no differences between Albanian and Vietnamese policy toward the PRC, but by all appearances this is not enough to reconcile Vietnam to Albanian attacks on the USSR.

Although it is difficult to agree with Albanian assessments and estimates of current world developments, especially with its criticism of the policy of nonalinement, most frequently manifested in attacks on Yugoslavia, those who recently made conjectures with regard to future Albanian orientations are wrong, because although it has found itself in difficulties, both economic and political, Albania is probably aware of the fact that it cannot resolve any of these at the expense of its independence and sovereignty. If we are not mistaken in this assessment, such an Albania, a free and independent one, can contribute to consolidating peace and stability in the Balkans and in the Mediterranean area. The policy of independence, equality and noninterference in other countries' internal affairs, which implies respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, is the only right way for both Albania and all other countries, a way which guarantees unhampered internal development and an independent foreign policy. Ideological differences should not be an obstacle along this road and the same applies to differences in social systems.

SFRY-MOROCCAN COOPERATION TALKS START IN BELGRADE

LD141206Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1122 GMT 14 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Nov, TANJUG--Talks have begun here today between Yugoslavia and Morocco on promoting economic cooperation between the two countries. The Yugoslav delegation at the talks is headed by Ranko Radulovic, assistant federal secretary for foreign trade, and [the Moroccan] by M. Bussara, director general of the international economic cooperation bureau of the Moroccan Ministry of Trade and Industry.

LEGAL PROTECTION FOR SLOVENE MINORITY IN ITALY SUPPORTED

LD131416Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1304 GMT 13 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Ljubljana, 13 Nov, TANJUG--The Osimo accords between Yugoslavia and Italy are of far-reaching importance because of the geopolitical and economic importance of the Yugoslav-Italian border region to the whole of Europe.

This was stated by republican Executive Council President of the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Slovenia, Anton Vratusa, at a meeting with coastal, border commune presidents of this Yugoslav republic.

At the meeting it was also stated that the frontier between the two countries should be more than an administrative border, and become increasingly a factor of economic and cultural cooperation.

The daily BORBA notes that little has been done to implement the Osimo accords in regard to the global protection by law of the Slovenian minority living in Italy. It also states that neofascist and other reactionary forces in Italy are trying to exclude the Slovenes living in the Videm region from this protection. The Slovenian cultural-economic union has sharply criticized all similar pressure and intentions, and has demanded that all Slovenians, including those living in the Groizia area, whose national identity is being questioned, be included under laws for the protection of minorities.

It is expected that the 125,000 members of the Slovenian national minority living in Italy, through their own efforts and the support of Italy's democratic forces, will finally win in their struggle for the protection under law enjoyed by all national minorities in Italy at present, concluded BORBA.

FOREIGN MINISTRY STATEMENT ON UGANDAN-TANZANIAN CONFLICT

LD141916Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1649 GMT 14 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs has issued the following statement in connection with the invasion of Tanzanian territory by Ugandan troops:

We regret that due to the invasion by Uganda's military forces of the territory of Tanzania a conflict between the two nonalined countries, with which we maintain friendly relations has taken place. Yugoslavia resolutely advocates that disagreements and conflicts, in particular among nonalined countries, be resolved in line with the UN and OAU charters and the principles of the policy of nonalinement. Any violation of these principles is harmful to the solidarity and action unity of nonalined countries, turns Africa into an area of crisis and makes foreign interference possible.

The present armed conflict between Tanzania and Uganda which arose from the occupation of part of Tanzania's territory by Uganda's armed forces, represents a violation of Tanzania's integrity and independence. This conflict can only be resolved on the basis of the OAU decision on the inviolability of borders among African countries. In line with this, we believe that Uganda should withdraw her armed forces from Tanzania's territory as this would create the basic precondition for overcoming the present dangerous situation. What worries us in particular is that this is taking place at the time of intensified aggressive actions by racist regimes in southern Africa against the liberation movements and frontline countries.

PRESIDENT TITO SENDS GREETINGS TO ANGOLA'S NETO

AU141732Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 10 Nov 78 p 1 AU

[TANJUG report]

[Text] Belgrade, 9 November--President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito has sent the following telegram to Agostinho Neto, president of the People's Republic of Angola:

"On the occasion of Angola's independence anniversary, it is with satisfaction that I send you and the people of Angola, on behalf of the peoples of Yugoslavia and on my own behalf, warm greetings and that I express cordial wishes for constant progress and the greatest possible achievements in the socialist building of the friendly People's Republic of Angola. I am deeply convinced that the friendly relations and fruitful cooperation between our countries will continue to strengthen in mutual interest and will, at the same time, contribute to implementation of the policy of nonalinement, establishment of more just international political and economic relations, to peace and security and to a broader cooperation in the world."

TITO RECEIVES BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA LEADERS IN BUGOJNO

AU141524Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 14 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Today in Bugojno, President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito received the following leaders of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina: Raif Dizdarevic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina; Nikola Stojanovic, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina; Niko Mihaljevic, president of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina; Milanko Renovica, president of the Executive Council of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina; Seid Maglajlija, president of the Republican SAWP Conference of Bosnia-Hercegovina; Ante Budimir, president of the Council of the Federation of Trade Unions of Bosnia-Hercegovina; Hrvoje Istuk, secretary of the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina; Ahmet Sehovic, president of the Republican Committee of the Federation of Associations of Veterans of the National Liberation War; Col Gen Mirko Vranic, commander of the main territorial defense staff of Bosnia-Hercegovina; Lt Gen Milanko Acic [name as heard], commander of the Sarajevo army district; (Brane Milus), president of the Republican Conference of the Federation of Socialist Youth of Bosnia-Hercegovina; and Mato Andric, Executive Council member and republican secretary for internal affairs. They informed President Tito on current questions of the republic's sociopolitical and economic development, especially on the concrete efforts made to implement the views of the 11th LCY Congress. President Tito then entertained the Bosnia-Hercegovina leaders for luncheon.

Departs Bugojno

LD151026Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0833 GMT 15 Nov 78 LD

[Excerpt] Bugojno--President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito left Bugojno today. Leaders of the Socialist Republics of Bosnia-Hercegovina, Raif Dizdarevic, president of the Presidency, Nikola Stojanovic, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina, and others left with President Tito. Shortly after 0900, President Tito was seen off from Gorica Villa by Stjepan Domacinovic, president of the Bugojno LC Municipal Committee, and by other leaders of this municipality.

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEES ON RELATIONS WITH NEIGHBORS, EEC

AU141717Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 14 Nov 78 AU

[Text] At their joint session today, the Committee for Foreign Policy of the SFRY Assembly's Federal Chamber and the Committee for Foreign Economic Relations of the SFRY Assembly's Chamber of Republics and Provinces discussed Yugoslavia's relations with neighboring countries and the state of the talks between our country and the EEC.

Our reporters Milorad Denda and Dragan Colovic will present the main views expressed in the discussion at the assembly committees' session:

Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, spoke to the delegates on the first topic of discussion at today's session of the assembly committees, on Yugoslavia's relations with neighboring countries. During the debate and the talks following Vrhovec's speech, the delegates initially emphasized the importance of the principled character of President Tito's views, stated in his Skopje speech, about our country's relations with its neighbors and about the question of national minorities, as well as Yugoslavia's pronounced readiness to develop relations with all neighboring countries. Past developments have confirmed the correctness of our country's permanent orientation and its concrete efforts to develop neighborly relations and comprehensive cooperation with all neighbors. The delegates particularly pointed out that, just as it has done until now, Yugoslavia is building this relations development within the framework of its nonalined policy and on the basis of strict adherence to the principles of independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, noninterference in internal affairs, full equality and mutual respect. The delegates also stressed during the debate that the expansion of political, economic, scientific-cultural and border cooperation strengthens mutual trust, which permits a more rapid progress of relations. It is the delegates' conviction that there are objective possibilities to develop this kind of cooperation in the spirit of the Helsinki document on European security and cooperation, and that this is in the interest of peace, stability and cooperation on the basis of equality in this part of the world. The assembly committees once again emphasized the Yugoslav position that national minorities should be a factor of rapprochement and bonds between peoples of neighboring states.

Stojan Andov, Federal Executive Council member, informed the delegates in detail about the state of relations between our country and the European Community. During an extensive discussion, the delegates pointed out that negative trends in SFRY-EEC trade continue to worsen. This is reflected in an increasing trade deficit which, as was pointed out, continues to be a restricting factor in developing relations betwen our country and the Community. The delegates believe that unless our country's position in relation to the European Community improves in the near future, it will be necessary to take measures that will contribute to keeping the trade balance within more tolerable limits. The delegates noted with dissatisfaction that since adoption of the Belgrade declaration in December 1976, no new and expanded agreement has been signed on mutual economic cooperation, an agreement which would include special solutions for Yugoslavia on the basis of its international position as a nonalined European and Mediterranean and developing country. On the other hand, both committees' delegates are of the opinion that the Yugoslav proposals and demands represent a solid basis for concluding a new special agreement that would contribute to overcoming difficulties in SFRY-EEC economic relations and to establishing a stable, long-term, more equitable and more balanced cooperation. The delegates also noted that during past contacts, a certain progress has been noticed in the other side's views regarding the need to change the present negative development of mutual economic relations. The useful cooperation achieved with the European Parliament, as an organ of the European Community, was emphasized in this connection.

ASSEMBLY DEFENSE COMMITTEE ENDORSES PROPOSED BUDGET

LD142354Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1216 GMT 14 Nov 78 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--The Committee for National Defense of the Yugoslav Assembly Federal Chamber today fully endorsed the proposed draft of the 1979 federal budget.

The delegates did not miss the opportunity to draw attention to the need for economies in all areas of budget expenditure. Our armed forces' requirements were examined in detail and backed up, with full understanding of our defense requirements as a whole.

The draft 1979 federal budget envisages an overall volume of expenditure amounting to 99.23 billion dinars, percent higher than the rebalanced 1978 federal budget shows that 90 percent of the budget expenditure is quantitatively predetermined in advance. Three expenditure headings alone--financing the Yugoslav People's Army, supplementary funds for the inadequately developed republics and Kosovo and welfare for invalid veterans--accounts for over 80 percent of the 1979 federal budget.

The increase in contribution by the republics and provinces to the federal budget, although the budget will mostly be covered by the new revenue from the basic trade tax, will be quite high. Next year, the republics and provinces must pay a total of 29.62 billion dinars into the federation budget. Bosnia-Hercegovina--3.76 billion; Montenegro--587 million; Croatia--8.05 billion; Macedonia--1.64 billion; Slovenia--4.82 billion; Serbia--7.26 billion; Kosovo--122 million; and Vojvodina--3.36 billion dinars. It has been proposed therefore that all the republics' and provinces' difficulties in discharging their commitments to the federation should be reexamined.

Stressing the importance of economies, the delegates mentioned the possibility of reducing noneconomic investments and federal administration expenditure. It was said at the session that the necessary steps had already been taken. Moreover, the original proposal that 39.5 percent more funds be secured in 1979 for the requirements of federal organs and organizations was not accepted as early as in the work on the budget draft. The funds for the requirements of federal organs and organizations will be established at a level which is 17 percent up on last year, though lower than the anticipated nominal growth of social product.

In conclusion, the delegates agreed to accept the new proposals by the Yugoslav People's Army concerning some necessary increase in expenditure in 1979, but within the limits of the overall envisaged sum for the federation budget.

MORE ON TU CONFEDERATION DEBATE OF DEVELOPMENT PLAN

LD150034Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1706 GMT 14 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Nov, TANJUG--The Council of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia has assessed the draft resolution defining policy in realizing next year's development plan as a document on which it has many critical observations, but which may be used as "a basis for adjusting standpoints." The resolution was prepared by the Yugoslav Government and submitted to the Assembly of Yugoslavia for discussion.

Mika Spiljak, Yugoslav trade unions president, stated that consumption in Yugoslavia exceeds income and that as a result, the drain on the income seriously overburdens the economy of the country. "Many projects are under way which would never have been started if those working in the economy had been asked," he emphasised. He asked for clarity in policies to be applied and demanded action against behaviour founded on speculations as a course contrary to the fundamental principle of interrelationships founded on income creation. In support of this statement he gave the example of everybody in tourism complaining about the high prices of agricultural products, but whenever it is necessary to sow the corn, nobody wants to enter into agreements with the producers.

The members of the Yugoslav Trade Union Council are of the opinion that in the draft resolution there are many principled attitudes, and that it seems like a political declaration dealing with all matters equally. Therefore in the text of the resolution "the foremost directions of the development" should be emphasized and political preparations made for the implementation of the most important. The Yugoslav Trade Union Council also urges more attention for the energy policy since the medium-term development plan has been based on energy sources within the country. The party of the resolution dealing with housing construction is criticized for not having "perceived the main problems." The resolution, the Trade Union Council emphasizes, should contain definite provisions on credit policy, engagement of personal means, and on the tasks of the social-political communities in the field of housing, and similar.

FATE OF ANONYMOUS PETITIONS, COMPLAINTS DISCUSSED

LD131418Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1030 GMT 13 Nov 78 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--The Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia recently discussed the anonymous petition of a citizen who, while not having the courage to sign his submission, doubted the correctness of a decision by the federation of pension and disability insurance communities to allow general secretaries and their assistants to draw the same personal income upon expiration of their mandate as when they had been carrying out those functions.

As is to be expected, the discussion in the Constitutional Court came under the magnifying glass of social interest. The public even said that it was a precedent. On this subject, TANJUG reporters turned to those in authority to establish the general fate of the anonymous complaints, what they pointed out, how many there were and whether their assertions were accurate.

The author's integrity and conscientiousness decides the fate of an anonymous complaint, as a rule. Any other kind of complaint is not discussed, says Branko Jovanic, head of the SFRY Assembly Bureau for Petitions and Charges. Why? They are written emotionally, illegibly, and without facts, or they lack concrete proposals. There are also those who in this way glibly play with someone's reputation, who want, Jovanic says, to shame the reputation of our socialist community. That it why we have to behave carefully toward the "anonymous ones", especially as the idea still exists that they should not be discussed at all.

In contrast to this, accusations that point to problems in a concrete way go to certain organs for investigation. The bureau, Jovanic says, also follows up on the fate of these complaints. Following the 21st Presidium session, and Comrade Tito's letter and interview to VJESNIK, our country's inhabitants have been pointing out what bothers them, what they lose sleep over, more often than before. The total number of complaints increases from year to year, while the anonymous ones are decreasing.

As an example, the top federal organs received a total of 25,000 complaints, proposals and petitions in 1972, of which 937, or 3.6 percent, were anonymous. In the following year the number of anonymous complaints went down to 2.9 percent and in 1977 to 1.9 percent. We heard a similar report from the Federation of National Liberation War Veterans' Associations of Yugoslavia [SUBNOR]--out of a total of 2,164 complaints last year, only 59 were anonymous. The Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia rarely receives anonymous complaints--barely 2 percent of all petitions. The range of questions raised by anonymous petitions is very broad. They are mainly directed against unjustified enrichment, extravagance, violations of self-management rights and various machinations on the part of individuals and less often against nationalistic types of behavior and a bureaucratic attitude.

BOSNIA-HERCOGOVINA EXECUTIVE COUNCIL DISCUSSES DEFENSE

LD131546Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1143 GMT 13 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Several questions related to planning the further build-up and development of all-people's defense and social self-protection were discussed at a session of the Executive Council of the Bosnia-Hercegovina Socialist Republic, chaired by Milan Skoro, council vice president.

The council discussed realization of the program and plans for defense preparations and stated that, thanks to the increasing involvement of all exponents in the preparations, significant results have been achieved, particularly in formulating and perfecting the foundations of the plans and preparatory measures for defense and self-protection.

Following the discussion, the Executive Council determined its stances and measures and set out guidelines for and tasks of future activities of the council, republican organs of administration and administrative organizations in realizing the concept of all-people's defense and social self-protection.

NEW AMNESTY BILL IN SERBIA TO CODIFY PREVIOUS PRACTICE

LD141234Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0958 GMT 14 Nov 78 LD

[Excerpt] Belgrade--Under a proposed bill in the Socialist Republic of Serbia--with the exception of the provinces--it will be sociopolitical organizations, organizations of associated labor, and local and other self-management organizations and communities that will be able, in addition to closest relatives, spouses, adoptive parents and guardians, to start the procedure to have convicted persons amnestied. This is envisioned by the bill on amnesty, whose adoption is expected soon. The proposed solution in effect will codify the practice which has been in use up till now.

The new bill on amnesty contains certain novelties. Among other things, it envisions the possibility of amnesty by substituting a conditional sentence for a sentence of imprisonment. In such cases, the appropriate stipulations of Yugoslav criminal law on passing conditional sentences, their effects, and nullification will (?apply).

NEW VOJVODINA OILFIELD TO PRODUCE 100,000 TONS ANNUALLY

AU142205Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 14 Nov 78 AU

[Rajko Popovic report]

[Summary] The Kikinda Severni Banat basic organization of associated labor of the Vojvodina Naftagas oil and natural gas combine annually delivers nearly 600,000 tons of petroleum and about 500 million cubic meters of natural gas from its northern Banat oilfields. Recently the Kikinda organization opened a new oilfield near Coka. It had invested about 230 million dinars for the prospecting and research work and the construction of a petroleum transport system for this new oilfield near Coka, which will annually produce nearly 100,000 tons of petroleum. Experts maintain that more new oilfields and natural gas deposits will be opened in this region in the near future.